

16 **BRADLEY (Henry)**. Physical and philosophical remarks on Dr. Dover's late pamphlet to his country... - London, Rivington, 1733 - In 8° bross. muto, pp. (8)-VIII-132-(4). Qualche ruggine.
L. 150.000
(*Edizione originale; Blake, 62. In cui si parla di casi pratici, causa e cura di gotta, diabete, asma, calcoli, ballo di S. Vito, ipocondria e isterismo, ecc.*).

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46

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KAREN BRUNI BÖCHER

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B775

Physical and Philosophical
R E M A R K S
O N
Dr. **D O V E R's**

Late Pamphlet, entitled,
The Ancient Physician's LEGACY
To his C O U N T R Y;

Together with
Some A N I M A D V E R S I O N S on his
scurrilous Treatment of the Professors of
P H Y S I C K in general.

With a Word or two on the Usefulness of his
L E G A C Y to all Private Families.

Wherein is likewise shewn, that the *ENTHUSIAST*
and the *EMPIRICK* is not upon so good a foot
as the *SCHOLAR* and the *PHYSICIAN*; That
the former acts upon *Uncertainties*, and the latter upon
sure Rules and Observations.

To which is Added,
An Account of the Remarkable **CASES** of Two
Patients, who lately **FELL** under a certain
D O C T O R's Care.

With a Particular **CASE** of the *AUTHOR's*, on
the use of the **B A R K** in stopping *Mortifications*.

Address'd to the Company of **A P O T H E C A R I E S**,
By **H. BRADLEY**, Surgeon.

*A Testament is of force after Men are dead: otherwise it is of
no strength at all whilst the Testator liveth. HEB. ix. 17.*
*Est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt,
nec sunt. Terent.*

L O N D O N,
Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in
St. Paul's Church-yard. M D C C X X X I I I.

Price Two Shillings.

21 APR 1964

25 NOV 1952

Johnnie Williams, Jr.

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL

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Some of the most important of the
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To the Worshipful,

*The Master, Wardens, and
the rest of the Worthy
Members of the Company
of APOTHECARIES of
London.*

GENTLEMEN,



Embolden'd by the Favours
I have received from
some, and the personal
Knowledge I have of o-
thers of your Community, I have
adventur'd to salute you, and the
World, with this little Tract; tho
perhaps unworthy either your Time
or Perusal.

The Dedication.

T H E Motive of a Dedication is commonly either Gratitude or Interest, and very often both ; Yet I would not be understood, as if this Address was merely for Custom sake : A more forcible, and, I hope, more justifiable Motive has prompted me to it.

F O R my own part, I design it neither as a Debt nor Petition ; but as a fair and equitable Appeal to You, who are the proper Judges.

T H E Reason of my appearing in Print (tho' a very few Weeks since the furthest thing from my Heart) was, from a Pamphlet lately publish'd, call'd, *The Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country* ; wherein appeared so much Rancour and Malice against the Practitioners of Physick, so many dogmatical Decrees, Invectives, and false Insinuations
on

The Dedication.

on the Professors ; at the same time I observed the Author setting up himself for the only *Æsculapius*, advancing his own Judgment, supported only by his own vain, empty and unphilosophical *Hypotheses*, that I was surpris'd indeed, to find a thing of this nature pass'd by unobserved : And mentioning this to a Friend, I hastily engaged my Word to become an Advocate for the injur'd Professors ; tho' I must acknowledge my self greatly unworthy such a Task, and I should have been glad, some one more capable had taken it in hand.

TO attempt any thing for the improvement of useful Arts, especially That of Medicine, which is of the greatest benefit to Mankind, is a Debt, that every capable Person owes to the Publick.

NEI.

The Dedication.

NEITHER would I be thought to differ from this Author, for the sake of differing ; for, for ought we know, no two Persons living think exactly alike in all things ; but for his ungentleman-like way of treating Mankind, together with his blind, zealous Boastings of Himself, inso-much that he fain would be thought to have labour'd the hardest, and div'd the deepest in *Democritus's* Well, to fetch up Knowledge and Truth.

WHETHER the following Papers are like to answer the proposed End, I leave to your Censures. Neither am I so vain, as to think there are no Slips nor Errors in them. Nor will I impose so far on your goodness, as to expect your Patronage : I only hope, that after your Example, others will be so candid and civil as to pass them over.

The Dedication.

I F I have here contributed any thing which may be of use to the Profession , or for the Good of Mankind in general, my Design will be sufficiently answer'd : But if I should unhappily fail of any such Success, I doubt not but you will at least pardon the Freedom of the Attempt, in consequence of the goodness of the Intention. I am,

G E N T L E M E N,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

Newgate-street,
Febr. 21, 1732-3.

H. B.

The

The Introduction.



AMONGST the Riches of Fortune, and Blessings of Nature, there is none more acceptable and advantageous to Mankind, than the fruition of Health. Let Abundance of Wealth, Power, Wisdom, and Obedience of Subjects, be all put into the ballance ; and though each of them be a great and heavenly Endowment, yet without Health to enjoy them, they will prove light ; and the most mighty of Princes will be found a troublesome Creature to himself.

IT is one of the chief Punishments and Miseries incident to human condition, to be so variable in Health, as oft-times to be well and sick in a Minute, even when ones self knows no cause or reason for so being : Therefore Mankind do (in what measure they can) study Health, and deliberate upon Meats, Drinks, Habitations, and Exercises, the accomplishment whereof is their daily Meditation ; to whose help and assistance, Almighty God (intending the preservation of Man, his Noblest creature) hath ordained the PHYSICIAN.

ii *The Introduction.*

As therefore the Enjoyment of Health is undoubtedly one of the greatest Blessings this World can afford ; so the utmost Care and Diligence ought to be exerted, for the procuring and Preservation of it, as a most inestimable Jewel, the Best of Riches being a sound and healthful Constitution of Body.

'Tis this Consideration that in all Ages has excited several Persons to the diligent Study of Physick, when many eminent for their Penetration, have devoted themselves with such Application to the Study of Nature, that by the several Discoveries made by them in Anatomy and other parts of Natural Philosophy, the Practice of Physick has received very considerable Advances, become much more useful and beneficial to Mankind, and very much rais'd its Credit in the World.

BUT the Advantages which might be received from these late Improvements, are extremely lessened by a Number of ignorant illiterate Pretenders, who impose themselves on several People for skilful and knowing Physicians. This has occasion'd a number of Broils and Contentions among Practitioners.

It

It is rare, indeed, for a Person who acts or writes any thing wherein his own Interest is nearly engaged, to be otherwise but partial. But to pass this by.

THE World has lately been amus'd by a learned Tract, called *The Ancient Physician's LEGACT to his Country!* Being an Account of the several Diseases incident to Mankind, described in so plain a manner, that any Person may know the nature of his own Disease; together with the several Remedies for each Distemper; faithfully set down, designed for the Use of all private Families; collected by himself in Forty Nine Years Practice. By a Batchelor of Physick!

THE Title, indeed, as well as the Desire of Knowledge, inclin'd me to read over this (as I suppos'd) learned and useful Book; and reflecting on the unwearied Endeavours of this great Author to detect and expose the male Practice of our modern Physicians, as well Surgeons, and Apothecaries, merely for the common Benefit and Good of Mankind, as he is pleased to say (tho' I rather believe more for his own). I soon saw thro' the Design.

iv *The Introduction.*

I SHALL therefore in the Prosecution of this Work, in a very brief manner, touch on such Parts of his Book as I conceive most necessary to be understood by every Practitioner, and which seem to me hitherto, to have been neither explain'd nor accounted for, in any proper manner by this great Author, notwithstanding the many voluminous Works in which they have been treated of before.

[*Vide LEGACY* *, Page 2.]

I INTEND therefore to make such Remarks on every Chapter, as I think needful, to shew that this great *Æsculapius*, notwithstanding his pompous Title to his Book, has not in the least opened us a clearer Path to the Knowledge of curing, but rather left us in the dark in many things which were thought to be understood before, unless his *Ipse dixit* be allowed the standard.

It's very certain, it is necessary in the Cure of Diseases, to be thoroughly acquainted with them : Without this Knowledge no good is to be

* My Design is to touch on such Parts of Physick as I conceive most necessary to be understood by every Practitioner, and which seem to me hitherto to have been neither explain'd, nor accounted for in any proper Manner, notwithstanding the Voluminous Works in which they have been treated of.

done.

done. But I am as certain, if our Physicians did not shew a greater Skill and Knowledge in them, than our Author before us, the Cases of Thousands diseased in this Town would stand but a poor Chance of being healed.

THE Task I am entring upon, I acknowledge my self in some measure unfit for: And if I appear awkward, I hope it will be candidly looked over: I know, some will object, and say, this was out of my Sphere; but I will only add thus much, that *Physick*, *Pharmacy*, and *Surgery*, are all three so depending upon one another, that they cannot be well separated; and in times past, they were all performed by one Man, tho' now otherwise: Yet, to say truly, whosoever professeth one, must have a Knowledge in the other two, else he cannot perform his Work aright.

AND tho' I do not pretend to inform you of any thing, that you know not already; yet who can tell but that even some one or more of you may light upon something in these Papers, from whence they may catch a Hint capable of being wrought up by an ingenious thinking Man into Matters of considerable Importance?

THUS

vi *The Introduction.*

THUS I have read, that our famous Dr. *Harvey*, in a casual Conversation with an inquisitive Country-Gentleman, when he was ask'd, What was the Use of the Heart's Motion, told him, it was to drive the Blood forth into the Body. And being asked again what became of it there? Was startled with this (tho' so very obvious a) Question; and from it struck up a Thought, and pursued it, and never left it till he found out the Circulation of the Blood.

'TIS one thing to know how to Bleed, Purge, Vomit, &c. and a quite different thing to know when, and under what particular Circumstances either the one or the other of these is to be chosen; how far to be allowed, and when or by what means to be moderated and restrained. The former may be got by reading, or learned by rote; but the latter can only be obtained by a just acquaintance with that part of natural Philosophy which respects the animal Oeconomy.

IN the Account of Diseases, it is usual to divide them into two sorts, Chronical and Acute; and those subdivided into particular ones. I shall only observe, that the Chronical is a Distemper of length, and is the Consequence of some natural Defect in the Constitution, or an irregular way of living, which produces Drop-
sies.

The Introduction. vii

lies, Asthma's and the like. For the Acute, some proceed from a secret and inexplicable Alteration of the Air, infecting Mens Bodies ; nor do they at all depend on a particular Crasis of the Blood and Humours, any otherwise than the occult Influence of the Air has imprinted the same upon them. They continue as long as this secret Constitution of the Air, and no longer ; neither do they come at any other time : These are called EPIDEMICKS. Other acute Diseases arise from this or that particular Irregularity of particular Bodies, which because they are not produced by a general Cause, do not therefore invade many at once. Besides, this sort comes every Year, and at any time of the Year. These are Fevers of several kinds, as will hereafter appear. *Intermittents* take their Names from the Intervals between the Fits. And this is sufficient to distinguish them for the present.

I HAVE designedly passed over his Chapters on the *Small Pox* ; for these two Reasons, the *first* is ; they have been more fully and largely treated of by some of the best of our modern Physicians, and in a much more accurate manner than I pretend, or the Nature of this Work would permit. *Secondly*, because he has fallen foul by Name of some of the most eminent of our Physicians, who are still in being, and I hope

viii *The Introduction.*

hope will think it worth their while to answer him more fully, than has hither to been done.

I HAVE (*en passant*) taken Notice of the Fluids in human Bodies, it being a matter highly necessary to be understood, because they are the Cause of all Distempers, and which our learned Author seems to be very little acquainted with.



ERRATA.

PAGE 6. Line 21. after *no other* read *excretory one* ;
p. 22 l. 9. dele *down* ; p. 29. l. ult. after *Quick-*
silver r. *so small* ; p. 46. l. 15. for *was* r. *were*..

Notitiæ



Notitiæ Medicinales ;

O R,

REMARKS, &c.

Printed by J. B. Smith, at the Press of J. B. Smith, in the City of London.

The GOUT.



OUR Learned Author has given the Preference to the Chronical Distempers ; because, he says, they are most difficult to be remedy'd, and many times equally difficult to be known.

HE begins first with the *Gout* ; and has given us the various Terms of Art for this Distemper, according to the different Parts affected ; which is more the Business of a Pedant than a Physician ; but I would gladly be inform'd, what the poor Patient is the better, for knowing, that the Gout in his Hand is call'd

By the Author of the *Chir-*

Chiragra, or in the Foot, *Podagra*, &c. All that I can discover from his use of hard Words, is, to impose upon weak Minds, to think him fitly qualify'd to abuse our Physicians, who, he says, often mistake a Rheumatism for a Gout, and a Gout for a Rheumatism. But I will appeal to any understanding Man, whether his *Ipsæ dixit* be a sufficient Standard to induce Mankind to believe the Gout always begins in the first Joint of the Great Toe (and that about Midnight,) and so gradually on to the larger Joints, without giving any philosophical Account of the State of the Blood and Juices, or the Matter which causes it ; only giving it the Name of an *Alkali*.

It is is very certain, there are great Differences at some times in the morbidick Matter ; yet most commonly the Humour seems to be Acid : And I judge it to be very often so, not only from what we may observe in many Persons about the time when the Fit is coming, and whilst it is upon them ; as, we shall have them complaining of sour Belchings, and throwing up Acid Humours by Vomit ; but also from the pre-existent Causes, which frequently give the Patient the first Disposition to this Distemper, and afterwards procure the Paroxysms of it, when he adventures to make

an Experiment of their Effects : These are such Liquors as have much of an Acid in them, and do easily degenerate, and turn into a sharp Vinegar ; as *French Wine*, *Cyder*, and the like.

THIS morbifick Matter is critically excluded from the Mass of Blood, and separated by the mucilaginous Glands, and occasions a Paroxifm, as a Learned Author has ingeniously observed.

BUT to return to our Learned Batchelor's Method of Cure : He tells you, the Coachman of the Lord St. *John* had such a Fit of this Distemper, that he could not stir without Crutches : He gave him a pleasant easy Sudorifick, as he calls it, which had the desired Effect ; infomuch that he came the next Day from *Albemarle-street* to *Cecil-street* in the Strand to return this good Doctor Thanks for his great Cure. But, what is more particular, he came without a Stick, and with strait Shoes on, and affirmed he never was better in all his Life. Now, says he, Relief may be had without Opiates, or painful Remedies, which I am a Stranger to, and very much dislike. And in the very next Paragraph he gives you the Receipt for this easy Sudorifick ; which grand

Composition chiefly consists of Opium. Such is this Author's Veracity.

B u t further, what use will this Remedy be to those unhappy Patients, where this Distemper becomes fix'd and knotty (as we very often see in the Joints thrown out, what is commonly called Chalk-stones,) for wherever the Gout comes to be nodose, there is not only an Acidity in the preternatural Humour, which is separated by the mucilaginous Glands, and mixed with the Mucilage; but it is an Acid-austere (as a Learned Physician calls it) which is no sooner thrown into the Interstices of the Joints, and the Sinusses of the Tendons, which are thereabouts; but it produces a *Coagulum* in the Mucilage, and that such an one, as is not easily attenuated and dissolved; and in time, as the aqueous and moist Particles are by the Heat and Spirits carried off, the earthy and saline Parts are concreted; which produce that Chalky and tophaceous Matter; and when it has proceeded so far, there is little to be done; then it seems to defy the Medical Art; and Physicians confess, that

Tollere nodosam nescit Medicina Podagram.

B u t I shall exceed my bounds. I only intended to point out the Usefulness of this valuable Legacy to all private Families; and so proceed to the next, which is *The*

The Dropsy.

HE very accurately tells you, that there are three sorts of Dropsies; but that the most fatal is the *Ascites*; (A glorious Discovery!) And goes on to prove, it may be twenty Years coming; he might as well have told you, it may come in twenty Weeks, which has often been the Case. He then proceeds to the Description of an approaching Dropsy; which, as he says, requires some Nicety: But among all his niceties, I don't find he has said any thing more upon it, than has been said numbers of times before; indeed, not so much: For he only tells you, it is attended with Thirst, making little Urine, and that high-colour'd, Shortness of Breath, and Loss of Appetite; which is what, I believe, most of your *Tyro's* know, that have been any time in the Business.

BUT I will affirm, the *Ascites* seldom or never happens, without some Fault in the Kidnies, Suppression of the *Menses*, or a preceding Jaundice, Tumor in the Liver, or some other of the *Viscera*, whereby the Lymphatick Vessels are either mightily distended, or broken.

But

But you may plainly see, Gentlemen, this worthy Batchellor of Physick's drift. He tells you, if he is but called as soon as generally other Physicians are apply'd to, the *Ascites* shall be cur'd (for he is speaking of this Species of Dropsy) with as much Certainty as any other Gentleman may cure a Distemper he thinks himself most Master of.

THIS, I believe, will be allow'd to be the most consummate piece of Quackery that ever was heard of. As for the *Paracentesis*, or Tapping, he is surpris'd it should be so frequently used in this fatal Disease, as he calls it, and says, it rather confirms it, and renders it incurable. I will venture to affirm, that his Method of purging violently, will only further break the Texture of the Blood, destroy its Balsam, which is now more than ever wanting, to cement the leaking Vessels; as the Tapping carries off that extravasated Lymph through the Pipe of the Trochart, since we have no other that we know of, to carry it off; and so to repeat this Operation as often as the Body refills; by which means Nature very often finds a way of consolidating this hidden Breach.

F O R Example ; the Case of Lady *Page* at *Greenwich* who was tapp'd a great Number of times, by that most excellent Surgeon and Operator Mr. *William Cheselden* ; by which means her Life was protracted many years ; otherwise she must have died in a miserable Condition long before : As likewise that Case of Colonel *Shorey*, who was tapp'd a Number of times by that most ingenious Surgeon, the late Mr. *Edward Green*, and preserved for many years ; together with a great Number of Instances more which might be brought to prove the Usefulness of this Operation. Dr. *Towne*, in his Treatise of the Diseases frequent in the *West Indies*, uses these Words ;

‘ T H E *Paratentesis*, or Operation of Tapping now remains to be considered ; How frightful soever this Undertaking may appear in *Europe*, yet it is practised almost every Day in *Barbadoes* with good Success ; of which I could produce innumerable Examples. I shall only advise the Surgeons, when they perform this Operation, to take away a less Quantity of Water each Time, and persist longer in the use of corroborating Remedies than they usually do.’

THE chief Reason, as I conceive, that Tapping does not prove so successful among us is, it is generally defer'd too long, when the poor Patient is worn out, the Blood weakned and impoverish'd, and all the *Viscera* in the Regions of the *Abdomen* so relaxed and parboil'd, in the Lymph, lying so long upon them, and as it were quite corrupts the Bowels and the Neighbouring Parts.

BUT I will refer the Curious Reader to consult the Works of that most excellent Physician the late Dr. *Friend* on this Subject, in his second Part of the History of Physick, in a Discourse written to Dr. *Mead*.

Tympany and Anasarca,

HE proceeds next to these two Species of Dropsies, and has given you as trifling an Account of them as he has done in the preceding Chapter, ascribing the former to part Wind, and part Water. As for the *Anasarca*, indeed, he is more pompous in that: For he first tells you, Doctor *Radcliff* kill'd one of the King's Gardiners, and then gives you a Receipt which never fails Cure.

MON.

MONSTROUS Assurance indeed ! Falling foul of every Practitioner, crying aloud against their Methods, and setting himself up at the same time for the only Curer in Being. But more of this in another place.

The Diabetes.

THIS falls next under his Consideration ; and I do declare, I am surpris'd at the Man, to find he makes the Cure of this miserable Distemper so easy, with only drinking a Quarter of a Pint of Alom-Poffet-Drink, Night and Morning ; when at the same time he tells you, it is a very fatal Distemper, tho' very rarely seen : Such Inconsistencies I never met with before. But this Wonder-working Doctor further tells you of two Cures which he made ; The first (tho' somewhat strange) on a Surgeon of a Ship, who was so far gone as not to be able to get out of his Cabin ; but in three or four Days time came on Shoar to return him Thanks for the great Cure ; was then (*pancratice valere*) and so continued. Surprising ! A Man to be in his full Strength and Vigour, who three Days before could not get out of his Cabin. But this, Gentlemen, is nothing to what you must expect to meet with
C anon,

anon. The other Case is an *Ipse dixit* of the same Nature, with little Variation. His Diagnosticks of this Distemper are of a piece with the rest, and he brings in that learned Physician Doctor *Willis*, *vi & armis*, with a Sneer, to prove, the Physicians very often mistake Distempers, and then coin new Names for them. But what I would most remark of this Never-failing Doctor, and his Remedy, is, that it will only tie the Knot the harder ; for he does not consider the Causes of this Distemper, and that it is mostly complicated, and is generally occasioned by the too great use of Spirituous Liquors, whereby the *Serum* is so impregnated therewith ; that it will not join with the Salts of the Blood, and therefore runs off by the Kidnies sweet or insipid.

THEFORE the Cure consists in diluting with aqueous Liquids, by dissolving the Salts, with such as *Bristol-Water*, and the like. But I will appeal to you, Gentlemen, whether this seems to be the Produce of Forty nine Years Experience ; and so proceed to his next Chapter, which is

The

The Consumption ;

WHICH Distemper he handles without any Distinctions ; when every Practitioner knows there are such vast Varieties, as to the Causes of what goes under this Appellation, as has been shown by several eminent in their Professions.

AL L that this Learned Author says, is, it commonly proceeds from cold. A very learned and accurate Description indeed, of the antecedent Causes of a Consumption ; as likewise of his Concomitants of this Distemper ; which are Soreness in the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Loss of Appetite, great Heat and Dryness in the Palms of the Hands, with frequent and sudden Flushings in the Face.

WH Y, pray Gentlemen, is this telling us any thing new, which was not known before ?

TH E Antecedents of this Distemper are indeed, a suppression of some natural or preternatural Evacuation, drinking too plentifully of spirituous Liquors, a vicious and debauched

Course of Life, Night-Studies, thick, heavy Air, &c. there is likewise an hereditary Disposition ; as Crookedness, Strait-Breasts, and the like : The Concomitants are certainly a Cough, Catarrh, Fever, Loss of Appetite, Thirst, reddish Urine, quick Pulse, red Cheeks, especially after Meat, Heat of the Palms of the Hands, Soles of the Feet, and Hypochondres, Loss of the Muscular Flesh ; then Plurifies, Peripneumonies, with a putrid Fever ; then the Cough encreases, and vast Quantities of Matter are expectorated, Night-Sweats, Diarrhæa's with all the Train of dire symptoms, which at length terminate in Death.

As for his frequent Bleeding in the Cure of this Disease, I own, I am at a Loss, in this weak State ; but do acknowledge where Inflammation predominates, 'tis to be sure, necessary where the Crasis of the Blood is tolerably good : But I believe, if this ingenious Practitioner would be so candid, he might honestly tell you, the success has been small. But ; *De hoc hætenus sufficit.*

The Asthma.

HE says but little concerning this mischievous Distemper ; whereas, on the contrary, I expected a very learned Dissertation upon it, with a pompous Introduction of his use of *Quicksilver* ; but instead thereof, he has not so much as mentioned it in the Cure throughout the whole Chapter ; but find he has stipulated in the stead thereof, a Toad dried and powdered, taken in Pills, and has likewise given us a Panegyric on the Virtues of this beautiful Animal.

IN D E E D, he says, there are two Species of Asthma's ; the one convulsive, and the other from a foul Mass of Blood ; but what he means by the last, I know not ; unless he means by Foul Blood, it be either too much in Quantity, too quick in its Motion, too much rarefied, or too viscid. It will, to be sure, upon all these Accounts, pass more difficultly through the Lungs, and therefore require the Lungs to be more nicely inflated, than will happen in such Circumstances ; for which reasons the Patient will be Asthmatick.

BUT

BUT it is very certain, all private Families will reap great Advantages from the accurate Account our Learned Author has given of this miserable Distemper! But not to forget the Legacy he has left to our Families, The Toad powder'd, and taken in Pills. I can only say of our *Nostrum-monger*, as the facetious Dr. *Baynard* said of his Dr. Stew-Toad, as he calls him, "That he was one who set up for
 " Miracle and Mystery, and always makes
 " Honey of a Dog's Tird: This martyrs more
 " Toads, than Popery has done Hereticks; and
 " crams his Patients with *Buso*, instead of Beef
 " (for a Toad is as innocent as a Fish) tho'
 " the *Pulvis Æthiopicus*, as they call it, has no
 " more Virtues in it than the Powder of
 " Pick'd Herring; and yet these Sir Positives
 " will be no more stirr'd than a Mill-stone. I
 " once heard of a whimsical Fellow, that
 " so doated on Buff, that they call'd him Cap-
 " tain *Buff*; for nothing would please him
 " but Buff; Buff-Shirt, Buff-Band, Buff-Bever,
 " Buff-Boots, &c. all Buff, and dwelt in a
 " Buff-Budget, like *Diogenes* in his Tub; and
 " would eat nothing but Tripe, because it
 " look'd like Buff". And I doubt, we have
 too many of these Buff-Captains in the now
 prostitute and degenerate Profession of Phy-
 sick. But *hic labor, hoc opus*.

B E F O R E I quit this Subject, I must beg leave to take notice of one thing : Our Author has affected to be call'd the *Quicksilver-Doctor*, more particularly for the introducing it in the Cure of this Disease ; but has not in the least taken notice of it in this whole Chapter, as I before observ'd ; and has prescrib'd it in several other Diseases : Which is a plain Reason to me, that this Character is borrow'd, as will hereafter appear.

The Jaundice.

H E cannot conclude this Chapter, without the usual Sneer upon the Practitioners, with this Remark ; At the *Bath*, says he, I have seen Gentlemen so far gone in this Disease, that their Faces have been of an exact Lemon-colour. I have been much concern'd to think how small a progress has been made in the Art of Healing.

T o the first, I answer, that the *Bath* is the Dernier-Resort of all the old rich Debauchees of the Kingdom. And as for the other, if the World had made no more progress in the Healing Art than he has done, we must have been, of all Wretches the most miserable, notwithstanding

withstanding his Forty nine Years Experience. So will pass on to his next Chapter; which is,

The Stone.

I N D E E D he has been more modest in this Chapter than in any of the preceding; but our Nostrum-monger can't help throwing in something which may have the Appearance of Skill and Knowledge, *viz.* the inmost Coat of the Gizzards of Pidgeons, powder'd, and taken daily, are exquisite; as likewise dry'd Peach-Leaves for the Gravel.

I M I G H T indeed swell up this Chapter with infinite numbers of Receipts for this cruel Distemper; but after all, I know nothing that will be of service, but the Assistance of an honest and able Artist to extract the Stone when once got into the Bladder. But it may not be amiss to give some few hints to prevent the growth of the Stone in our Bodies.

T H E Matter of the Stone is communicated to the Mass of Blood, and very often to the Reins, by Intemperance, *viz.* the inordinate use of Meats, &c. For by this means it often happens,

happens, that abundance of Humours concurring through so many Vessels, the Glands being over-fill'd, and the Pores which transmit the Chyle, clos'd and obstructed, the Concoction of all is impair'd, and a Sink of corrupt and putrefying Humours is promoted ; from whence come Fevers and other Indispositions of the whole Body ; the Stomach is weaken'd, its more spirituous Fermentation extinguish'd, Fluctuations in the Stomach, and Flatulencies are excited.

UNDER this kind of Foods are comprehended Bread not well fermented or bak'd, and being of too clammy and sweetish quality ; as likewise, the too much use of Cheese in some Bodies, which is difficultly concocted, and cannot enter the fine Orifices of the Lacteals, causes Obstructions, thickens the Blood, and with its Earthy Salts generates the Stone. Much of the same nature also is the too constant use of Beef, Pork, Venison, Meats salted, smoak'd or dry'd, which are full of Nitre, and not easily concocted. To which may be added, the Use of all Fish bred in muddy Waters, and Water-Fowls, which produce superfluous and excrementitious Humidity : Also Fruits Earthy of Taste, and unripe, breed Crudities, and are in like manner accessory to
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its Production. There are also Drinks that breed the Stone ; as, new Beer, which has too much Yeast in it ; thick and standing Waters ; all those that have any tinge of a Mineral quality, as of Allom, Sulphur, Iron, and such like, are not to be used as common Drinks ; the drinking of cold Water when sweating (which is a common practice among *Englishmen*) is very prejudicial, and breeds the Stone (as *Celsus* observes.) All tartarous Wines are very apt to breed the Stone ; as likewise new and foul Wines.

T H E R E are likewise other Non-natural things which promote the Generation of the Stone ; as, thick and troubled Air, rainy and cold Weather, thicken the Humours, and procreate Crudities. Immoderate Sleep makes the Body dull, obtunds the Heat, corrupts the Blood, nourishes impure Humours, and exceedingly promotes it, as *Hildanus* remarks, *Obnoxii Calculo Podagrisci, & alii quorum Renes, Jecur & lumbi multo in dorsum decubitu calefcunt, & ob intermissum corporis exercitium & vigilias, coctiones probe perfici non possunt.*

T H E immoderate use of Venery promotes the Stone, by heating and obstructing the Urinary Parts, &c. Violent and exorbitant Passions

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ons kindle Fevers, excite Choler, and disturb the Spirits ; as on the contrary, Sadness impairs the Strength, dries the Body, and hinders Digestion, which must necessarily produce it. There is also an hereditary Disposition to this Distemper ; but this shall suffice. I have already exceeded what I intended.

N E R V O U S Diseases come next ; as, the *Palsie*, and its several Species ; and he begins first with

The Hemiplegia.

HE says, it is a Palsie but of one side. Why it is true ; the very Name for this Distemper implies no less, nor any thing more.

He further says, the great Author of Nature has afforded us Duplicates in almost every Particular ; so that in case one becomes useless, or lost, the other supplies the Defect. Thus, says he, we have two Eyes, two Lobes of the Lungs, two Kidneys, two Testicles, &c. and that we can do very well without one of them. To prove which, he has told an obscene paltry Story, fetch'd from *Mahomet*, or his Alcoran, viz. That the *Mahometan*,

Women in the greatest part of *Asia*, destroy one Testicle : No doubt, says our *Æsculapius*, they find their Account in it ; because the Males make their Addresses to them more frequently, when there is a less Expence of Spirits at each Evacuation. A pretty sort of Legacy for private Families, indeed !

I REMEMBER, a Man laid a Wager, that his Dog had walked twenty Miles with him ; but he had neither walk'd before him, behind him, nor one side of him. But when this great Secret came to be unfolded, he walk'd on the other side ; which was, I presume, to shew he had two sides. So this great *Baccalaureus* has taken a great deal of pains to prove that we have Duplicates in almost every Particular. But we have too many living Objects to prove that the Loss of half our human Frame is not equal to a Kidney, an Eye, or a Testicle, &c. and so proceed to the next, which is

St. Vitus's

St. Vitus's Dance.

HE says, it is a more remiss kind of Palsie. Indeed, Physical Histories take notice of it, and say, it usually affected the Patients about the time of visiting *St. Vitus's* Chapel, from whence it takes its Name. But I rather believe, it proceeds from some Hysterical Disorders ; by reason it is agreed by most Authors, that few, except Females are affected with it. But I will submit this to you, Gentlemen, who are the proper Judges, and so proceed to the next, which is, An

Apoplexy.

HE says but little, indeed, of this Species of Palsie ; only that the Patient falls suddenly to the Ground, depriv'd of all Sensation and Motion ; that high Bleeding is necessary ; and has order'd some sternutatory and stimulating Medicines.

I R E M E M B E R a Gentleman in this Town was seiz'd with this Disease, fell suddenly to the Ground, as is above-remark'd, void of all
Sense

Sense and Motion (except that of the Heart and Breast.) A Person was sent for immediately, who was call'd *Doctor*, tho' I think he had no right to that Title. He began to make a great noise and bustle for Hartshorn-Drops; and not having them ready at hand, a good old Woman in the Family comes with a large Spoonful of Mustard, wrenches open the Patient's Mouth, and thrust it down down his Throat, which immediately provok'd a *Stimulus*, and caus'd the stagnated Blood to move. I was sent for in the mean while to bleed him; but by that time I came, the Gentleman was so well recover'd, and the good Doctor was lending his helping-hand, by cramming down such a vast quantity of Spirit of Hartshorn, that the Patient complain'd of his Mouth and Chops being sore and inflam'd, and my self was catch'd by the Nose from the Volatility of it.

THIS shews plainly, the good old Woman prov'd the best Doctor at that time, tho' she walk'd off unrewarded, and the worthy Doctor with a large Fee. But as for our Batchelor of Physick, he declares he never saw but two of these Cases in Forty seven Years Practice; which is the reason he is so tacit in this Chapter.

BUT

BUT it will not be amiss to observe, that this Distemper is very frequent in this Town, especially at some Seasons ; that it is chiefly owing to our intemperate living, and want of proper Evacuations and Exercise : And I heartily wish that People would fall more readily into the use of Cold-bathing, which would be, I am sure, a means to preserve Numbers both from this and many other fatal Diseases.

DR. Lower attributes most Diseases of the Head, such as Apoplexies, Lethargies, Palsies, as also Tremors, and Dropsies both of Head and Breast, to proceed from a Habit of Night-drinking, and lying down with a Load of Drink in 'em ; so that for want of Excretion, and pissing it off when the Veins and Vessels are full, and over-charged with Serum, it shoots its Channels, and gets into the Head, Breast and any other Ventricles that it can make its way into : And so his Advice is, *Quæ malæ ut effugiat aliquis, qui bibendi tamen consuetudine abstinere non potest, consulo, ut non lecto prius se tradit, quam conscius sibi fuerit se maximam congesti liquoris copiam per vesicam iterum reddidisse, quam multò largiùs, & citiùs evacuabit, si vestibus exutis aut paululum relaxatis aerì ambiēti se caute exponat.*

AND

AND brings some Instances of Cold, provoking Urine, by contracting the Skin, and closing the Pores, &c. So will proceed to the next Chapter, which is

The Falling Sickness.

ALL that our worthy Author says on this Disease, is, that it is convulsive; and again, that it plainly differs from other convulsive Diseases, because the Patient always falls on his Back, and is thrown down with great Violence, foaming much at the Mouth.

To which I answer, it is, no doubt, a convulsive Motion of the whole Body, or some of its Parts. It plainly differs from other Convulsions, by reason all Sensation suddenly ceases, and the Diseased falls prostrate to the Ground: But that he falls always on his Back, I must beg leave to dissent from this Learned Author: For *expertus loquor*, I know a young Man in this Town, who has been afflicted with this Disease many Years, and have been in the Room when it has seiz'd him, which is generally every New and Full Moon. He has been sensible of its coming on; but it is almost so
instan-

instantaneous, that he has not Sense or Power to secure himself; but I never remember his once falling backwards: But if ever he does, I do declare, his Father told me, it oftener happens the contrary.

I will conclude this Chapter with the Words of that Excellent and Learned Physician Dr. *Boerhaave*, taken from his elaborate Book of *Chemistry*, in his Chapter of *TIN*; wherein he says, “*Tin*, freed by Calcination, of its
“ Sulphur, dissolves readily enough in all A-
“ cids, and is reducible thereby into Vitriolick
“ Chrystals, which afford a noble Remedy a-
“ gainst Diseases of the Nervous kind.

“ YET it is but little known, and used in
“ Medicine, by reason of the difficulty of dis-
“ solving it: For it is to be first thoroughly
“ calcin’d, e’re a Solution be attempted. The
“ Calcination requires a continual Fire for three
“ Days; after which the *Calx* is dissoluble in
“ common Vinegar. This is that excellent
“ Remedy of *Angelo Sala* against the *Epilepsy*
“ and hysteric Affections; in which it is not a
“ less certain Cure than Bark in Agues, or O-
“ pium in want of Rest.”

I CHOSE to give you this, by reason it might slip some of your Observations ; and likewise that so valuable a Remedy might not be lost to the World ; and so proceed to

Hypochondriacal and Hysterical Diseases.

HE has been very copious in describing the different Attacks it makes upon our Bodies ; and gives us the Causes of so many various Symptoms, which, he says, is an irregular Motion of the Animal Spirits, and proceeds from a Weakness of them ; so that the least Noise, Trouble, Anger, or any other Passion of the Mind, brings on these Disorders ; then, according to his usual Method, falls foul of the Physicians manner of Practice, and all their Remedies usually prescribed : But more particularly, Steel in Substance, he says, is the most pernicious Medicine that can be to Human Bodies.

HERE this Learned Doctor has forgot himself ; for he has in several places in his most useful *Legacy* prescrib'd it, *ipso facto* : But after all, he has concluded this Distemper under

der two Heads, *viz.* From the immoderate Flowing of the *Menses*, and from a Suppression of them ; and has given Receipts for the Cure of each. Indeed, in all feminine Weaknesses, or immoderate Evacuations of the *Menses*, I know no Remedy equal to that call'd *Eaton's Styptick* : On the contrary, where there is a Suppression of 'em, or where Nature is entirely wanting, Steel-Medicines have always had the preference.

BUT, Gentlemen, I will leave you to judge whether the accurate Account which this ingenious Batchelor of Physick has given us of this Distemper, be a sufficient Instruction for all private Families to practise on themselves in order for their Cure.

INDEED, few people, either Men or Women, who lead a retir'd and contemplative course of Life, are at all times perfectly free from some Degree of the Vapours ; but are disturb'd and oppress'd with melancholy Apprehensions, or, as it is commonly express'd, they are low-spirited.

All Hypochondriack Invasions are from too immoderate Exercises of the Body, ungovernable Passions of the Mind, which exhaust and greatly affect

affect the Spirits and nervous System ; large and long continu'd Evacuations ; too great Abstinence from Food ; Menstrual Obstructions, &c. I say, all these are known to be productive of Crudities in the Stomach, bad Digestion, and a viscous unconcocted Chyle.

BUT the most rational Means for the prevention of this Distemper, and to root out the Seeds of this Disorder, seems to be by such Medicines as cleanse the Passages, help Digestion, invigorate the Circulation, strengthen the Texture of the Blood, and contribute towards the Distribution of the nervous Fluid. But before I conclude this Chapter, I must beg leave to take notice of one thing, and that is, the taking one Ounce of Quicksilver every Morning, which our Author recommends.

I HAVE a Relation, who is now upwards of Sixty Years of Age, and has been afflicted with this Distemper above Thirty Years, tho' otherwise of a robust athletick Body ; eats and drinks heartily, enjoys the common Blessings of Life (by reason of an affluent Fortune) tho' with great Moderation. He consulted most of the eminent Physicians in their turn, but to little purpose : At length he was advised by a Clergyman to take Quicksilver. He told him
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he must take an Ivory-Thimble full every Morning; which, by computation, was about an Ounce. He began in the Month of *March* 1712, and continu'd the use of it till the *Christmas* following. All that could be discover'd from it, he went regularly to Stool every day; he eat, drank, and used the same Exercise as before: But his Distemper still continu'd, not one jot the better: Upon which I remember he said (for I was near him the whole time) if no Alteration happens by the use of a Medicine for nine Months together, it's high time to leave it off.

BUT I have this farther Remark to make on this Medicine; we preserv'd it, as it came from his Body, by washing the Excrement, and cleansing it from all its Impurities, and it was reserved in a Bottle. He had purchas'd in that time sixteen pounds weight, which he had constantly taken every Morning: When we came to weigh it again, there wanted only one Ounce and half of its first quantity, which I did conclude was lost in the washing, tho' very carefully perform'd.

Now from all this, I think, 'tis very plain, the Heat and Motion of the Stomach was not sufficient to divide the Globules of the Quicksilver so
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as that any part thereof could enter the fine Orifices of the Lacteals ; but directly fell in with the Food, and so pass'd thro' the *prima via*, as we could plainly perceive the large Globules intermix'd with the Excrement : For which reason no part of it could be communicated to the Blood, consequently could expect no benefit from it. The Gentleman is now living to attest this Truth, tho' attended with the same Distemper.

I WOULD not, from this Relation, be thought to reject the use of Crude Mercury ; Far from it : For I am now fully persuaded, that by blending the Crude Mercury with proper Medicines, considering it may be divided to Infinity, and likewise the Roundness of their Figure, they are made fit to open almost all Obstructions in the Body, and carry them off by Passages very often unknown to us ; and may be made the best Remedy in the whole *Materia Medica*. But perhaps I may take an Opportunity to speak something on this invaluable Medicine at a more proper season, which may prove of general good to Mankind.

Green-Sickness.

O U R Learned Author has made such an Hotch-potch of this Distemper, as I never met with before ; first laying the fault on the poor Mothers for lacing their Children too strait, which makes them crooked ; then it gives them an Appetite to old Trunks, woollen Rags, Nut-shells, &c. Then he makes a Digression, and falls foul of the poor Mothers again, for not permitting their Children to eat green Fruit, which, he says, is the most wholesome, and a great Destroyer of Worms : Then runs from his Subject, and falls foul of the Faculty, by asserting a notorious Falsity, as he makes appear from his own Words anon ; and throws out his Invectives against them in his usual manner : For he says, several of the Faculty have a Notion that Quicksilver is Poison, and immediately after, proves they use it in their common Practice ; witness the *Æthiops Mineral*, he says. Then he tells you another idle Story, which has all the Appearances of a Fable ; of such a one told such a one, till he has totally lost the Subject he first began ; and concludes his Chapter with two Quotations, one from

from Dr. Freind's *Emmenologia*, and the other from Dr. Cheyne's *Essay on the Gout*, to confirm what all Practitioners allow to be one of the best Medicines in the whole *Materia Medica*. But I have hinted at this in the preceding Chapter ; and am at a loss to know, how private Families will be benefitted by this Jargon ; so pass on to the next.

The King's Evil.

HE says, it is either Hereditary or Accidental ; and that it is seldom met with but in young People ; which is all the Account he gives of this Distemper : Only relates a Case of a Child of six years old, who had it in his private parts to a violent degree, and no less than seven Ulcers. He order'd him a Diet-drink, upon the taking of which the Swelling abated, and the Ulcers grew well, without any other Application than dry Lint.

Now, pray Gentlemen, is this Story satisfactory enough to induce us to believe this was the *King's Evil* ? No sure, I think it is not. Mr. Wiseman says, indeed, the Testicles and *Prostatæ* may be liable ; but he cannot instance
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in either of them: And I will venture to affirm, that he had seen more Patients afflicted with this Distemper, from the many Cases he has instanc'd, as likewise (from the many Opportunities he had of viewing and examining great Numbers of miserable Objects that were oblig'd to pass his Inspection, before they could come at the Royal Bounty) than our Learned Author can pretend to have seen.

BUT suppose this should be granted; are the Remedies he has set down, sufficient to cure this most obstinate Disease? No, we find by Experience they will not. The great difficulty we meet with in the Cure of this Disease, the daily Experience both of Physicians and Surgeons do evince: Witness the various and dismal Appearances in divers Bodies, as the Affects of the Joints, both internal and external, the Nerves and Tendons, Veins and Arteries, the Glands; as the Breasts and Tonfils, the *Viscera* being likewise affected; besides Ophthalmies, Fistula's, Carious Bones, Ulcerations, *Spina Ventosa's*, Exostoses, and the like. I say, Gentlemen, considering these frightful Appearances they make in our Bodies, whether his Antimonial Diet-drink is sufficient for the Cure of this most obstinate Disease, I will leave you to judge, and of what use this will be to

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all private Families ; and so pass on to the next,
which is

The Elephantiasis.

FOR the Particularity-sake, I will recite
his own Words. “ It is, says he, the
“ worst and most obstinate of cutaneous Dis-
“ eases : For it is Vermicular. This Species
“ of Eruption does not always appear the same ;
“ sometimes it breaks out like small Boils of
“ several Colours ; some yellow, some again
“ white, and others of a livid Complexion.
“ This last sort sometimes brings off the Pa-
“ tients Nails. I had a Gentlewoman in this
“ Town in this miserable Condition ; yet in a
“ short time she was perfectly well. In some
“ this Distemper appears in an infinite number
“ of Water-bladders, from whence issue great
“ quantities of a salt, briny Matter, of so cor-
“ rosive a quality, that where it falls, it exco-
“ riates. Salivation in these cases has been
“ try’d without success : Yet the Distemper
“ yields to Remedies in no respect violent.”

Now, pray Gentlemen, remark this Learn-
ed Doctor’s way of talking. How will this, I
pray,

pray, prove of use to private Families, since he has not set down this easy Method of Cure? I wonder, in the name of goodness, why he should conceal this good from Mankind, when he has been so kind to us in several other places of his Book, as more particularly his Alom-Poffet-Drink, in the *Diabetes*; as likewise his powder'd Toad, in the *Asthma*, and the like.

I will beg leave only to remark one thing; I am very certain he never saw, neither does he know what an *Elephantiasis* is, for these Reasons; the first is, we never have this Distemper among us (thanks be to the Divine Goodness) here in *England*; the next is, I am sure he never saw it abroad, or he would have been ready enough to have acquainted us with it: But again, I conclude he never saw this Distemper by his inaccurate manner of describing it: For the *Elephantiasis*, which is the Leprosy of the *Arabians*, by all Authors is nothing less than a universal Cancer of the whole Body, black, and indeed a most miserable Disease, as *Paulus* relates; but most Authors agree it is not known in our Country or seen in these later Ages; on which Account it is rarely handled by our modern Writers, which brings to mind that Passage in *Lucretius*,

*Est Elephas Morbus, qui propter Flumina Nili
Gignitur Ægypto, in Media, neque præterea
usquam.*

Leprosy of the Greeks,

Which, he says, is rarely cured, because the Physicians are for the most part mistaken about the nature of this Disease, supposing it to proceed from an acid quality in the Fluids. Now, says he, I will venture to give such convincing Proofs that there is no kind of Acid in the Fluids.---Why, what are these convincing proofs? You shall have them in his own words. *Pitcairn* says, the famous *Mr. Boyle* asserts so; *Sir John Colebatch's* Experiment with the Syrup of Violets, is sufficient, to go no farther. *Dr. Boerhaave* is in the same way of thinking. Why, pray Gentlemen, are these convincing Proofs? Or will private Families be the better for this Jargon? *Dr. Boerhaave* indeed, says there is neither Acid nor Alkali in the Serum; but this will not make for our Author.

He farther runs out, and says, the *Israelites* were an itchy, scabby People; but what is that to the Cure of this? Then he makes a long
Di-

Digression on Cold-bathing, and immediately after, brings in Inoculation Head and Shoulders, and makes a Panegyrick on her Majesty, for encouraging this Practice. But what has he said to the Cure of this miserable Distemper ? Will private Families be one jot the better for this charitable Legacy ? I believe, no one Breathing : For I do sincerely declare, I cannot find out what he would be at ; for he has introduced a Distemper, and has not said one Word about it, only that it appears with broad white Scales ; nor of its Cure. I shall be very brief upon this Subject, and only remark, that this Distemper does very rarely or never appear in our Country ; or when it does, not in that frightful manner which the Ancients speak of it ; and will refer the Reader to the learned Tract of that honest and judicious Practitioner Dr. *Turner*, on Diseases of the Skin ; so conclude this Chapter with the Relation of a remarkable Case, given us by *Scultetus*, that excellent Practitioner, of a Butcher at *Ulm*.

IN the Year 1637, about Autumn, travelling upon the Road, he happen'd to lodge at an Inn, where the Hostess (a reputed Sorceress) serv'd him with the boil'd Flesh of a dead Leper ; upon eating which, his whole Mass of
Blood

Blood was corrupted in a short space of time, breaking out into malignant Pustules all over his Head, and Superfice of his whole Body ; and he hearing afterwards, that this wicked Woman was publickly burnt for many other horrid Crimes she had committed, and some of the like nature, the melancholy Man began to despair of Cure. Nevertheless, that he might not be wanting to himself, he consulted a Surgeon in his Neighbourhood, who not sufficiently weighing the matter, attempted the Cure by the use of external Ointments only, but in vain ; until that, he had by his continual Prayers and Intreaties, prevail'd upon my worthy Friend and Colleague Dr. *John George Gockell*, from whose Mouth I had this Account. He, partly to gratify the Patient, and likewise to try what might be done, took him into Cure. He courteously demonstrated both to the Patient and the Surgeon from solid Reasons, that without a continu'd use of internal Remedies, to cleanse and alter the Mass of Blood, by purging, bleeding, and by sweating off the Malignity communicated to the *Viscera*, by strengthening the Liver, &c. and lastly, by a due Application of Externals, in order to root out this great Evil, no good could be done. Wherefore he promis'd the Butcher his utmost Care and Diligence in order to his Cure,

Cure, provided he would be governable, and submit himself to Rules ; which he faithfully promis'd to do, and was accordingly cured by the following method.

F I R S T of all, he began with his Diet, and prescrib'd such Meats as were of easy Digestion, and afforded good nourishment, and void of all sharpness, as is wont to be prescrib'd in the Cure of the *French Pox*. He likewise prescrib'd him a Decoction of *Guaiacum* and Saffras, with Anise and Fennel-seeds, for his common Drink ; in the first place, that it might promote Perspiration, and likewise to allay his Thirst when requir'd.

S E C O N D L Y, He order'd him the following purging Potion for two days successively.

R \acute{e} Syrup. de duab. radic. 3j.

Mell. ros. col. 3℥.

Crém. Tart. pulveris. ʒj.

Aq. Asparag. Fumar. ana 3ij.

M. pro dosi una.

THIRDLY,

T H I R D L Y, His Stomach being oppress'd with a vicious *Saburra*, he took the following Medicine in Wine, which remov'd it.

Rx Mercur. opt. dulcis. ℥j.
Croc. Metallor. gr. vj.
Gutt. Gamand gr. vij.
M. f. Pulvis.

F O U R T H L Y, He order'd five Ounces of Blood to be drawn from the *Mediana* of his Right Arm.

F I F T H L Y, He rested from the use of any Medicines for some few days. Then he took the following Powder in Water-Gruel four days successively.

Rx. Pulveris Tartari vitriol. 3℔.

S I X T H L Y, He happily attained the cleansing of his Blood by the following Pills.

Rx Panchymag. Croll. ℥ij.
Mercur. dulcis ℥j.
Gutt. Gamand. gr. vij.
cum aq. Ceras. nigr.
Form. Pilul. communes pro una dosi.

SEVENTHLY, In order to procure sweat more plentifully, he took the following Powder in a Draught of the above-prescribed Sassafras Decoction.

*Rx Sulphur. Aurat. diaphor. ʒ gr. xij.
 usque ad gr. xv. F. Pulvis ad chartulam.*

WHEREFORE, for the space of four whole Weeks, he sweat every Morning for two Hours very powerfully, by the above Medicine, excepting only every seventh day, in which he took the purging Pills above prescribed.

EIGHTHLY, He ordered more Blood to be drawn from his Left Arm, which he found to be much more pure and in better Condition than the former.

NINTHLY, The Dregs of this Distemper, was cleansed by the use of the Hot Bath, and by Fomenting the affected Parts with the following *Lixivium*.

G

Rx

R̄ Radic. Bryon. ʒj.

Lapat. acut. ʒʒ.

Herb. Marrub.

Mentb. crisp.

Origan.

Bethor. ana M. ʒ.

Flor. chamomill.

Rad. Aseri cum toto, ana p. ij.

Agaric. crud. ʒʒ.

*Crassiusculè, concisa coquantur lixivio com-
muni.*

TENTHLY, Some few Pustules remaining in several parts of the Head and Body, were cured, and all the outward Foulnesses entirely removed by the use of the following Ointment :

R̄ Unguent. alb. Camphor. ʒj.

Mercur. dulc. ʒij.

Terendo probè M. ad vasculum.

So this miserable Patient was most happily restored to his perfect Health, in the space of Ten Weeks, only he continued the use of the Sassafras-Decoction, for his common Drink for some Space of Time ; and never had any
return

return of this Distemper, during the Remainder of his Life.

I H O P E, the Reader will please to observe from the preceding History, that I have endeavoured to keep up as much, as in my Power, to the Sense and Meaning of the Author, and if the Description is not so accurate as could be wished, it is no real Fault of mine, resolving (as much as possible) not to vary from the Original.

The Branny Itch,

HE says, is an Eruption like Brann, whence it takes its Name, and is cured by the same Method with the Leprosy of the *Greeks*, which is Cold-Bathing. It is certain, Bathing is of very great use in all Distempers of the Skin ; but if Mankind were not cured of these miserable Distempers till Bathing alone effected it, Drowning would be the most speedy and most effectual Cure I know off ; pardon the Expression.

B u t I fear, our worthy Author before us has an Itch, which all the Cold Baths in *Europe* cannot heal, I mean that Itch of the Tongue,

which by not being well cured in his Youth, is become so inveterate as not to be rooted out.

The I T C H.

THIS he treats after the manner of the good old Women, with Mercurial Washes and Ointments, a Quicksilver-Girdle, and the like, which have been well known to do ten times more harm than good, as I could instance in a number of Cases ; but it only remains to say, that the Brimstone is the only best and safest Remedy that can be found for the Cure of this Distemper. For this being common to the poorer sort of People, and particularly young Persons, more susceptible than the old, a rash and imprudent Use of Mercurial Remedies would prove very pernicious, and produce such bad Consequences, as might not be easily got off without a great deal of Danger and Expence.

TH E R E F O R E in my humble Opinion, all private Families had better be without this Legacy, than with it. Here he has concluded his Account of Chronical Distempers, proceeds to the Acute, and begins with

The Plague.

OUR Author says, it begins as all other Fevers do, with Intermissions of Heat and Cold ; only that the Symptoms are higher than in any other Fever. Indeed, Authors call that a Plague, when a Disease is quick and universal in its Seizure and Mortality.

THE Plagues we read of in the Treatises of Physicians, are generally attended with Fevers : But I don't find they esteem it as essential to a Plague to be attended with one : For it is well known, that Multitudes have dy'd with the individual Symptoms of the Plague, without it ; as *Morellus*, *Diemerbroeck*, and others have confirm'd : Nay, *Barbette* and *Sylvius* are of this Opinion. But we need enquire no further than among the *Turks*, who, we are told, seem in all appearance to be perfectly well, yet fall down dead instantaneously : So that we see, a Disease may be quick, tho' not accompany'd with a Fever. But it cannot be expected that un-experienc'd Men should pretend to finish'd Discourses on what we know so little of, but from our Ancestors.

But

BUT to return to our Author, whom I shall now couch under the Name of *Captain*. He tells you, when he took by Storm the two Cities of *Guaiaquil*, under the Line, in the South Seas (for I find, he has been a Knight-Errant under the Banner of *Mars*, as well as that of *Apollo*) his Men, to the number of one hundred and eighty, were seized with the Plague: He order'd the Surgeons to bleed every Man to the loss, as he conjectures, of One hundred Ounces of Blood each; then made them drink large Quantities of Water acidulated with Oil or Spirit of Vitriol; and by this method lost no more than seven or eight of his Men; which, he says, was owing to their Mess-mates giving them strong Liquors.

Now, says he, if we had had recourse to Alexipharmicks, such as *Venice-Treacle*, *Dia-cordium*, *Mithridate*, and such like good for nothing Compositions (Pray observe our Captain *Bluster*!) or the most celebrated *Gascoign's* Powder, or Bezoar, I make no question at all, considering the Heat of the Climate, but we had lost every Man.

THEN he falls foul of the Professors of Physick again; and says, he is surpris'd

pris'd that they can read over so many Authors, and overlook the most reasonable Rules for the Good and Preservation of Mankind, and imbibe Principles, which, were it not for fear of giving offence (a modest Captain indeed !) he should say, are contrary to common sense ; and then instances in one more remarkable Case than the rest, as he calls it (the Veracity of which I will leave you, Gentlemen, to judge.) He was repeating an Axiom in Physick to an eminent Physician of this Town, that *Quicquid curatur, curatur contrariis*: The Physician offer'd to lay him five hundred Pounds that there was no such Axiom among the Ancients ; but as he cool'd, he thought better of it. By this it appears, says he, how little notice is taken of the most useful Rules in the Art of Healing ; which must be such an Imposition on Mankind, that no one in his Senses can reasonably believe such a Story. But this is of a piece with the rest.

Now, it is evident, that upon such an increas'd Heat and Rarefaction of the Blood, as it is in general in the Plague, the Globules, of which the Blood consists, must swell, dilate and enlarge their Dimensions ; and being thus expanded and enlarg'd in bulk, they will imbibe and retain the more thin and more fluid Parts
of

of the Lymph or Serum. The thinner Parts of the Serum being thus absorb'd, and retain'd in these enlarged and expanded Globules, the remaining part of the Serum must necessarily be more thick and viscid, and so more viscid in proportion to the increas'd Heat and Rarefaction of the Blood.

For Example ; put any quantity of the Serum over the Fire, and make it in any moderate degree hotter than the natural Blood ; it will visibly turn into a sort of viscid Glue or Gelly. Now the thinner Parts of the Serum being thus taken up by the expanded Globules, and the Viscidity of the Remainder increas'd by the Heat and Rarefaction, it is plain, that the Drain of Lymph through the Glands will be diminish'd ; and the distended Blood-Vessels pressing at the same time upon the Glands, the Lymphatick and Glandular Canals will be obstructed, more or less, according to the different force and degree of the obstructing Causes. Therefore it is evident, that the soft and tender Coats of the Lymphaticks and secretory Ducts will not be capable of resisting and sustaining the Force and Action of the Globules, which would require all the strength and efforts of the Arteries themselves : And therefore the Blood, having been thus heated and inflam'd in
the

the Arteries, and then thrown out into wrong Channels, must prove corrosive to these fine thin and tender Tunics; and this must consequently produce Mortifications, Gangreens, hot burning Tumors, purple, black or livid Spots upon the surface of the Skin, with the whole train of dismal Symptoms, which are the too common and well-known Appearances of Malignity, or pestilential Inflammations.

I WILL now proceed to make some Remarks on our Captain's Conduct in the Cure of this mortal Disease. And,

FIRST, I come to the hundred Ounces of Blood taken from each poor Sailor by his Direction. I say, in case the Bleeding be continu'd so long, till the Springs and Principals of Motion sink and fail, which, he tells us, was the Case with these Fellows, (for they continu'd bleeding till they lay fainting) 'tis evident to me, that the quantity of Blood deriv'd from the Heart, and sent thither in the same time, must still diminish, and at last end in a perfect Stagnation.

As for his cooling and diluting Method, I will leave that to the Judgment of Men whose Experience has been more frequent in pestilen-

tial and malignant Fevers than I can pretend to have.

BUT, *Senertus* says, *Maxima salutis & securitatis spes, in alexipharmacis consistit: Eadem enim, quæ pestem curant, ab eadem preservant.* And *Dr. Sydenham* seems to be much of the same Opinion.

I WILL further observe, that all his Men had Buboes; which plainly shows, that Nature perform'd her Business by these Abcesses, breaking out in the Emunctories, which seldom errs, if not violently forced out of the way. I am very well aware of that Story told by Governour *Windham* to *Dr. Sydenham*, which is, When the Plague raged in *Somersetshire*, a Surgeon, who had been a great Traveller, and at that time a common Soldier there, entreated the Governour to let him do what he could for the Relief of his Fellow-Soldiers. After obtaining Leave, he took away a vast quantity of Blood from every sick Person, before there was any sign of a Swelling, till they were like to drop down; then ordered them to their Tents, gave them no Medicine at all after, and they all recovered to a Man.

Now,

N o w, Gentlemen, how much the one Story seems to borrow from the other, I will leave you to determine.

H e goes on with his usual Invectives against the Professors, and says, If it should please God to afflict us with this Disease, some Persons must be under no small concern to procure a sufficient quantity of *Cantbarides* : For should it so happen, that People went to their Graves with whole Skins, then the most sovereign Remedy would be omitted. Now this great *Catholicon*, says he, does not only poison and inflame the Fluids, but draws off the purer part of the Blood, which is the Serum ; so that the Mass becomes more grumous and thick, and the Circulation is impeded.

H o w far this is inconsistent with Experience and good Philosophy, cannot be better explain'd, than by the Words of a late very Learned and Ingenious Author *. “ That
“ Blistering has been found by Experience to
“ be of such wonderful and extensive use in

* Philosophical Principles of Medicine.

“ Fevers, and is now so generally receiv’d and
 “ practis’d by the best and ablest Physicians ;
 “ the mighty change and turn upon the Symp-
 “ toms which they induce, when they are
 “ timely apply’d in Fevers, are so very great
 “ and remarkable, that I shall first recount the
 “ main Particulars, and then endeavour to
 “ explain the reason of their principal Ope-
 “ ration and sensible Effects.

1. “ THEY raise and strengthen a low
 “ trembling Pulse, and powerfully derive the
 “ natural Heat and *Effetus* of the Blood out-
 “ ward ; by which means they take off those
 “ convulsive Twitchings and Contractions of
 “ the extreme Parts, which commonly attend
 “ low lymphatick Fevers : And by the same
 “ means they secure the Bowels, with the glan-
 “ dular Organs contained in the *Thorax* and
 “ *Abdomen*, from inflammatory Tumors, Mor-
 “ tifications and Gangrenes, which must o-
 “ therwise very often be the consequence of a
 “ too great Afflux of the hot rarefy’d Blood
 “ and Serum inward upon those Organs.

2. “ THEY speedily give relief in all de-
 “ lirious Ravings, soporiferous Stupors, and
 “ Loss of Reason and Memory, which are
 “ the common and well known Symptoms of
 “ high and dangerous Fevers.

3. “ THEY

3. “ T H E Y often reduce continual Fevers
 “ to such plain, regular, and distinct Remissi-
 “ ons, as to make way for the use of the Bark,
 “ and a safe Solution of the Fever.

4. “ T H E Y cleanse and open the obstruct-
 “ ed Glands and Lymphaticks, bring on those
 “ kind critical Sweats, let loose the *Saliva* and
 “ glandular Secretions of the Mouth and
 “ Throat, and bring down the thick and criti-
 “ cal Urines; by which means they are cool-
 “ ing, moistening and diluting in their Effects
 “ upon the Blood and Glands in general, how
 “ hot and fiery soever they may be in them-
 “ selves.

“ T H E S E are the common and well known
 “ Effects of *Cantharides*, when apply’d in
 “ Plaisters to the outward Skin. But how such
 “ an extremely hot and caustick Insect should
 “ so mightily cool and dilute the Blood in
 “ Fevers, may be thought somewhat strange;
 “ which yet may perhaps be easily enough
 “ accounted for after the following manner.

“ T H E *Cantharides* are plentifully stock’d,
 “ as is well known, with a hot, subtle, active,
 “ and extremely pungent Salt; a considerable

“ Quan-

“ Quantity of which entering the Blood upon
 “ the Application of Epispasticks, is there
 “ strongly attracted by the Serum, and passes
 “ together with it through the several glandular
 “ Strainers and Secretory Ducts.

“ This Property of these Salts, in mixing
 “ and intimately uniting with the Serum, and
 “ passing off with it in the several Secretions,
 “ is very plain and obvious in fact : And the
 “ Urine being a large drain of Serum, in
 “ which a great Quantity passes off thro’ a
 “ few small Pipes, the heating stimulating
 “ Power of the *Cantbarides* is most sensibly felt
 “ here, so as to occasion Stranguries and Bloody
 “ Urine”; Which you all know is easily pre-
 vented by a cooling and diluting Emulsion,
 Milk and Water, or the like, drunk free-
 ly.

“ This further plain, that they cleanse
 “ and scour the cutaneous Glands; from that
 “ free, foul and stinking Sweats they most
 “ generally bring on ; and since the Serum can
 “ have no elective Power on these Salts, ’tis
 “ plain, that equally uniting with the Serum,
 “ they must proportionably pass with it thro’
 “ all the Lymphaticks and glandular Strainers,
 “ and secretory Ducts universally.

THIS

T H I S being sufficiently evident in fact,
 “ from the reason of the thing, we may con-
 “ clude, that the subtle Salts, and volatile pun-
 “ gent quality of the *Cantbarides* being carry’d
 “ into the Blood, and passing with the Lymph
 “ or Serum into the glandular Strainers and
 “ secretory Ducts, act there by dissolving, at-
 “ tenuating and rarefying the viscid Cohesions
 “ of the Lymph and Serum ; and by stimula-
 “ ting the nervous Coats of the Vessels, throw
 “ off their stagnating Vicieties, restore the
 “ Circulation and free Drain of Lymph from
 “ the Arteries to the Veins ; and cleansing
 “ the expurgatory Glands, bring on the critical
 “ Sweats and Urines : So that these subtle pun-
 “ gent Salts purge the Glands and Lympha-
 “ ticks univerially, much after the same man-
 “ ner as common Catharticks do the Guts :
 “ For as common Catharticks, by heating, ra-
 “ refying and dissolving the viscid Cohesions
 “ of the Fluids, and stimulating the Solids,
 “ cleanse and throw off their clammy, stagna-
 “ ting Contents ; so these hot, active and sti-
 “ mulating Salts of the *Cantbarides*, being en-
 “ du’d with the same Properties, are capable
 “ of performing the same thing in the glandu-
 “ lar Strainers and secretory Ducts, univerially,
 “ as the common Purgatives affect in the In-
 “ stines ;

“ stines : And as this sort of Purgation restores
 “ the Circulation of the Lymph, and opens all
 “ the Sluices and Outlets of the glandular Se-
 “ cretions, the *Cantharides* must be in conse-
 “ quence wonderfully cooling, diluting and re-
 “ frigerating in their effects, as we find they
 “ are in fact, how hot, caustick and pungent
 “ soever they may be in themselves”.

A N D this, I hope, will be sufficient to shew
 how much our great Author is mistaken, even
 in a matter so obvious, and so much for the
 good of Mankind. But it is not the first time
 he has been out, by many, as will more plainly
 appear in his excellent Legacy.

F O R he further says, it not only poisons and
 inflames the Fluids, but draws off the purer part
 of the Blood which is the Serum.

N O T to insist whether it is the purer, or no
 part at all of the Blood (for some allow it to be on-
 ly a Vehicle for conveying the Blood in its Chan-
 nels.) Be that as it will, the Quantity of Serum
 discharged by blistering, is so very small in Pro-
 portion, that the great Effects of Blisters cannot
 possibly be owing to this, no more than the bad
 Effects assign'd by our Captain, since five times
 the Quantity brought off by Bleeding, Vomiting,
 Purging,

Purging, or any other Evacuation, would have no such Effects ; and indeed, we often see Epispasticks have very great Effects, where they scarce raise any Blisters at all, and where the Quantity discharg'd is very little, or next to nothing : Therefore it must be owing to the Cause before assigned.

FROM this Account of the Nature and Operations of Epispasticks, 'tis evident, that their principal use is in low lymphatick Fevers, or such as are commonly called *Depressing* and *Nervous* : But in high rarefactive Fevers, where the Pulse is Strong, and the external Heat and *Efflatus* very great, they are not to be apply'd till Bleeding in sufficient Quantities has preceded, lest by increasing the Velocity and *Impetus* of the Blood (too great before) the Spots should be forced out, and a general Mortification ensue. But after the *Impetus* of the Blood, has been sufficiently moderated and restrained by Bleeding, then Epispasticks will be of great use, to prevent the Fever from changing its Species, and turning inward upon the Bowels.

IN all delirious Affections, and Stupors, attended with Convulsions and Spasms, Blistering the Head is most effectual, and gives the most certain and speedy Relief : And I could wish
I the

the Practitioners would apply them to their Patients sooner : For it often procures a speedy and safe turn to the Disease, and takes off the most dangerous and threatening Symptoms when Numbers of Epispasticks apply'd to other parts have had no Effect.

HE likewise treats *Bezoar* much in the same manner as the *Cantharides* ; but of what use it may be in Medicine, I will not take upon me to shew ; but refer to the several Authors who have wrote on the Virtues of this Stone, and to your own Experience,--- and so proceed to the next, which is,

The Spotted Fever.

HE says, it begins as the Plague, only the Symptoms are less violent. I need not go about to give many Instances of our Captain's great Conduct ; it will be sufficient to relate his own Stories, and you will easily form a Judgment of his extensive Genius.

A B O U T Thirty seven Years ago, says he, This Fever raged in *Bristol*; he visited about Twenty Five or Thirty Patients every Day for a considerable time, besides their poor Children in the Work-House; He engaged to find them Physick, and give them advice at his own Expence and Trouble for the two first Years; (the first laudable Action, I have yet met with from this Practitioner;) and yet only one of the Children died; tho' they all had this Distemper: The whole Number were Two Hundred; *credat Judæus appella.*

T H E other is a particular Instance of a Person cured of this Distemper, in an uncommon way, as he calls it (tho' I believe his ways are all so to Practitioners.) One *Hacket*, Apprentice to a Grocer in *Bristol*, labouring under this Fever, had a violent Flux of Blood at his Nose: Notwithstanding great quantities of Blood were taken from his Arms, and the most cooling Medicines administred which could be thought of; yet all proved ineffectual, insomuch that there was no room to expect his Life: He order'd a large Vessel to be filled below Stairs with Spring-water. The Patient was carried down in a Sheet, and put into the Water; He dipped his Head several times; I 2 upon

upon which the Bleeding stopp'd : He believes he might continue in the Water about a quarter of an Hour ; was carried to Bed only covered with a Sheet : He slept well all that Night, the Spots all disappeared ; he was very well, only weak, and is now living in *Bristol*.

I REMEMBER a parallel Case to this, the particulars of which I will relate to the best of my Knowledge, and may serve as a proper Remark on the preceeding Story : An Apothecary of my Acquaintance had a Patient in this Fever ; The Spots came out all over his Body ; he had a violent Hæmorrhage at his Nose, was in a dangerous condition, insomuch he feared his Patient would die : He, unwilling to lose him for two Reasons ; *First*, he had a good Respect for the Man : In the Second place he owed him Seventy Pounds, which he had lent him in an Emergency, and not willing to lose his Money, he prevail'd upon the Patient's Friends to submit him entirely to his Management, which they accordingly did : He order'd him to be brought down in a Sheet, as above, was put into a Tub of cold Water, several Vessels being ready filled for the purpose, were poured over his Head and Soulders, was afterwards carried to Bed ; but the poor Patient died before Night, and the Apothecary
lost

lost his Money, besides some Reputation for so imprudent an Action.

THESE Sort of Fevers are generally malignant: And therefore weakening the Vigour of the Vital Spirits, they run not into great Heats, nor vehement Symptoms: The Urine is commonly thin, and pale; the pulse quick, and weak; the Symptoms abate not at their Appearance, but rather grow worse.

THE Spots are flat and smooth, without the least roughness to be felt; are mostly red and round like Flea-bites: Sometimes they come out in broad patches, and in irregular Figures. At first coming out, if they be press'd with the Finger they'll disappear; but afterwards, when they are fix'd, they will not do so.

THE brighter Redness they bear, the more benign are they: For such contain living spirituous Particles of Blood, which possibly may recover it self again. But the deep Purple, Leaden, Black or Blue, are so many Putrefactions, and degrees of Mortification, and cannot go off well.

BUT

B u t in a benign Fever, without Venom, sometimes they are not intensely red, go not in again; but by degrees grow paler, yellowish, dusky, and then vanish.

The Small Pox.

HE divides them into four Heads or Chapters, with these different Names, The Flux Small Pox, the Anomalous Small Pox, the Distinct Small Pox, and the Spotted Small Pox. He says, the Doctors have created a Fifth sort, which they call the Honey-comb kind; which is only owing to the Blister-Plasters robbing the Pustules of their Matter: But as they beget new Distempers, they ought to coin new Names for them.

I W I L L not enter the Lists with this great Champion in Physick, in relation to this miserable and malignant Distemper; because it has been fully handled by a number of able, learned and experienc'd Physicians. Neither do I pretend to be qualify'd for such an Undertaking, against so able an Head and Hand: For even that Learned and Worthy Physician Dr. Mead, and others, have been found wanting
in

in point of Judgment, with this great and formidable Captain, and his Negro-Man *Pompey*; as you will find from several Stories related in his most invaluable Legacy.

The Measles.

I Do not find any thing worth Notice upon this Disease throughout this Chapter; only indeed he is full of his Invectives against the Physicians and Apothecaries, and says, He never heard of any one's dying of this Disease 'till about Twenty Five Years since; but of late by the help of *Gascoin's* Powder and Bezoartic Bolusses, together with Blisters, and a hot Regimen (which experienced on a healthy Person, would endanger his Life) the Blood is so highly inflamed, and the Fever encreased to that degree, that it is become equally mortal with the *Small Pox*.

I H O P E, Gentlemen, you plainly see by this time, what this Blustering Captain means; this Second *Chrysippus*, who makes it his chief Business, to lessen our Physicians, and cry up himself, wresting Physick from the Protection
of

of Reason and placing it in the Custody of Opinion only.

The Scarlet Fever.

OUR Captain says, it doth not want the Assistance of a Doctor ; the Skin seems to be unversally inflamed ; but the Inflammation goes off in Forty Eight Hours ; which is all he says on this Distemper. Indeed, Dr. *Sydenham* says, it is the Name of a Disease and scarce deserves to be accounted any more.

I REMEMBER in the Month of *August* 1731, I was sent for to Bleed a Young Gentleman in this City, by the Advice of his Apothecary, under this Sort of Fever ; The Inflammation was very great even from his Head to his Feet ; it was attended with violent Head-ach, intense Thirst, a pricking all over his Body ; the Second day grew comatous, Blisters were applyed, Clysters were likewise administred ; notwithstanding all endeavours he became delirious, which continued for Seven Days ; on the Eighth the Fever abated, and the Redness disappeared ; he continued pretty well the Ninth and Tenth Days ;

Days ; on the Eleventh Day the Inflammation suddenly returned, with the same Symptoms as in the beginning ; all Evacuations and Revulsion was made which was judged necessary : This secondary Fever (if I may be allowed the Expression) continued just the same Number of Days as the former ; then disappear'd, only a large Inflammation fixed on the *Larynx*, which terminated in an Impostumation of the right Tonsil, which I accordingly opened, and so at length he recovered, tho' leaving him extremely weak for a long time after. I have been more particular in this Case, to shew that sometimes these Fevers do not go off so soon as imagined.

An Erisipelatous Fever.

THIS he has copied (as in the former Chapter) exactly after his good old Master *Sydenham*, as he calls him : And I must acknowledge, if he had taken the same Caution throughout the whole, his Legacy had been much more useful. Indeed, he says, this Fever when in the Face, is called *St. Anthony's Fire*; when in the Body and Limbs, *Erysipelas*. A very learned and ingenious Remark, indeed !

A N Erysipelas, we understand to be the same with the *St. Anthony's Fire*: This Disease is always preceded with a Fever, Sicknefs, Shiverings, Rigors, as other malignant Fevers, of which most Authors allow it to be a lesser Species, occasion'd by a Bilious Effervescence of the Blood, attended with a violent pricking Pain, and at length throws out upon the Surface of the Skin a kind of reddish or yellowish Pustules.

T H I S Disease is most common to the Face, possibly from the fineness and rarity of the Skin there: But as to the Opinion of some of the Ancients, that it affected that part merely from its Lightness, and Subtlety of the Cholerick Matter, I am not so easily determin'd about, neither is it ever absolutely without Danger, especially when it affects the Head and Face, on account of its nearness to the Brain and Nerves; neither will it always go off by Bleeding and Purging (as our Author says it will) tho' allow'd to be the *Præ-requisites*, without proper *Alexipharmicks*, *Sudorificks*, and the like, prescribed by a skilful and knowing Physician, besides topical Applications; and so will conclude this Chapter with an Observation of that divine old Man *Hippocrates*, *Erysipelas*
foràs

foràs quidem introverti, malum ; Intùs verò foras, bonum.

A Peripneumony.

OUR Phyfick-Monger fays it is in fhort a general Inflammation of that moft fenfible Membrane the *Pleura*, accompanied with a great Difficulty of Breathing, fhort Cough, Languor of Spirits, and kills in a very few Hours, without profufe Bleeding ; thefe are his own Words. I am very well aware that fome Authors have faid, this is the fame with a *Pleurify* : But I muft beg leave to differ from them, as from our learned Author ; for a *Peripneumony* we underftand to be an Inflammation chiefly of the Lungs and *Bronchiæ*, attended with a Fever, difficulty of breathing, fhort Cough and heavy Pain, and is occafion'd moftly from Intemperance, and the too frequent ufe of fpirituious Liquors ; which is the reafon thofe People are moftly afflicted with it.

AUTHORS have diftinguifh'd this into two forts ; the true, and fpurious. According to Dr. Willis, *Vera, oritur ex fanguine phlogiftico ; Notba, ex fanguine pituitoso.* But thefe differences are but of little moment. So will pafs on to the next, which is,

A Pleurify.

AND for the Reader's better apprehending this great Author's Definitions of these two Distempers, I will give you his own Words.

“ THIS may be said to be the half of a
 “ Peripneumony, affecting one Side only. Some
 “ will have it, that it falls only on the Left
 “ Side ; but it often comes on the Right too :
 “ 'Tis an high inflammatory Fever, accompany'd
 “ with violent, acute, and pricking Pains, with
 “ a short Cough attending it ; with which, af-
 “ ter a little time, if the Physician be not ready
 “ in bleeding it off, the Patient spits a bloody
 “ and purulent Matter, and is in danger of a
 “ Consumption.--The Cure is the same as in the
 “ foregoing Chapter. I never knew any one
 “ die of this Disease but for want of Bleeding”.
 These are the Words he uses on this Distemper.

Now, Gentlemen, I hope you plainly see by this time, his empty and unphilosophical Reasoning----

NAMES

NAMES are given to Distempers, to convey to Mankind such Ideas as most naturally result from the Symptoms which generally attend them. For a Peripneumony is attended with a Pain chiefly in the upper part of the *Thorax* and *Bronchia*; from which cause we suppose it to be an Inflammation of the Lungs. The Pleurisy is commonly attended with Pains of the Sides; but most commonly of the Left Side; and is said to be a violent Inflammation of that Membrane the *Pleura*, and likewise of the intercostal Muscles.

Dr. *Willis* allows a great affinity in these two Distempers; but places a manifest difference between the Parts affected.

THIS Distemper is very frequent, comes at any time of the Year, but most frequently in warm Weather. It is to be remedy'd by Evacuation, Suppuration, or Expectoration, or all together; as is likewise the Peripneumony in the preceding Chapter.

The Quinsey.

HE has said so little to the purpose on this Distemper, that it is hardly worthy a Remark. Indeed, he has divided it into three degrees, as he calls it, very much, to be sure, for the good and benefit of all private Families; but I believe, it was more for the sake of the hard Words, *viz. Cynanche, Synanche* and *Parasynanche*. But it has been justly observ'd, that too nice a distinction of Names often darkens the true knowledge of Things. Neither do I know what it matters, whether private Families are inform'd that Dogs, Wolves and Hogs are liable to these Swellings; or that it is like Hanging, or not; *à suspendii similitudine cum laqueo*. It only remains, to say, it is a violent Inflammation of the Muscles of the *Larynx*, with great difficulty of Breathing, and a continual Fever, and is reliev'd by plentiful Bleeding, and other Evacuations.

BUT, a Word by the bye, on our Author's Remedies. His Gargle he has actually stolen from Dr. Sydenham; only has order'd Syrup of Mulberries instead of Sugar-candy. And as for his Mercurial Gargle, what benefit pri-
vate

vate Families will receive from that, you are very capable of judging.

The Rheumatism.

O U R Author has handled this Disease in so unpolite a manner, that I cannot pass it by in silence. His Words are these : “ The Blood
 “ does not appear more pleuritical and fizy in
 “ any Distemper than this ; notwithstanding
 “ Bleeding in this case is no Remedy ; for the
 “ Cure is much easier perform’d without that
 “ Operation”.

A N D how, Gentlemen, you shall see : His Prescriptions are, Eight Grains of Turpith-Mineral. with one Dram of Conserve of Hipps ; take it about Four in the Afternoon ; between every Motion drink Posset-drink. At Bed-time take one Ounce, or Ounce and half of Diacodium ; drink plentifully of the Emulsion in the Peripneumony : The next night take the Sweat prescrib’d in the Gout. Immersion in cold Water is a Remedy of singular use.

H E R E is a Jumble with a Witness : First, a mercurial Vomit ; then a Paregorick to allay the hurried Spirits, then a Sweat to drain them
 off

off again ; and at last, Immerfion. To be fure, private Families will be vastly benefitted by this Gally-mauphry of Remedies : But I am much furpris'd that he fhould conceal one *Noſtrum* ; (which, I'm inform'd he puts a greater Confidence in, for the Cure of this Diſeaſe than any other) which is, hot broiled Beef-Stakes well butter'd apply'd to the affected Parts ; which may have this one ſenſible and good Effect, that if it don't cure the Patient, will make the Doctor a good Dinner.

BUT this is a Diſtemper affecting the common Membranes of the Muſcles, attended moſtly with great Inflammation, and is cured by large Evacuation, and a plentiful uſe of Volatiles and Diluters.

Ague *or* Intermittting Fever.

HE ſays, Phyſicians have been at a very great Loſs to find out the Cauſe and Seat of this Diſtemper : But our Learned Captain gives you a Solution of it in very few Words : For, he ſays, it is a Nervous Fever, that it proceeds from the Brain ; otherwiſe it would

would be impossible to keep its stated Periods, so as to come at the same Hour every Day, every third and every fourth Day, as it certainly does, reckoning the Days inclusive : Whereas when the Mass of Blood is inflamed, the Fever always continues 'till the Inflammation is wholly taken off, and then the Fever ceases without any Return, (a very learned and judicious Account of this Disease indeed !)

He furthermore says, Bleeding, from every one's Experience (a most kind Concession!) is highly prejudicial in this Case : The Remedy, to which this Distemper yields, is the Bark, which is the best Medicine in nervous Cases known to Mankind : Yet, says our learned Captain, the giving such large Quantities of the gross part, has often done very great Prejudice to the Patient : For, says he, the Virtue of this Vegetable consists in a resinous Quality ; which, if separated from the earthy part, will prove a Remedy indeed.

He further says, it is equally surprising with what difficulty it was first introduced, and is now become the only *Panacea* in Physick ; insomuch that the Physicians now do more harm with it, than formerly it did good (a generous and kind remark on the

Practitioners indeed !) For, says he, The Dr. is watching diligently for an Intermiffion ; whereas there is great difference between Intermiffion and Remiffion (a very candid and ingenuous Infinnuation !) Too many pay dear for this Miftake.

B u t now, Gentlemen, He comes to particulars. Dr. *Morton*, fays he, efteemed a good Phyfician, was a great Admirer of this Medicine, infomuch that he gave it in almoft all Cafes. I never obferv'd it to do any good, but in nervous Complaints. Phyficians and Apothecaries are very little acquainted with the nature of it : In *Peru*, fays he, they call it *Cascarilla*. Pray Gentlemen, remark our Captain : I prefume, He means, becaufe it came from afar, and that we never faw it grow ; therefore we cannot be acquainted with the Vertues of it. But this is of a piece with the reft.

I c o m e now to his Ufe of this Medicine for the Cure of this Fever, which for its Singularity, will fet it down at length from his own words.

“ T A K E two Ounces of fine Bark grofly
 “ powder'd ; infufe it cold in One Quart of
 “ Red Port for Twenty four Hours ; then
 “ filtre it off, as you ufe it, taking fix Spoonfulls
 “ eve-

“ every third or fourth Hour, beginning just
 “ when the Fit is off, ’till you have taken the
 “ whole Quart. Thus repeat it four times,
 “ and it will not return. This must be ob-
 “ serv’d, if it purges, it will do no Service. In
 “ this Case put two or three Drops of Liquid
 “ *Laudanum* into each Dose, ’till the purging
 “ is stopp’d.”

T H I S, Gentlemen, is our Dr’s *Recipe* ;
 and I think a very comfortable one for the
 Patient ; for he must drink a Gallon of Strong
 Wine, besides half a pound of Bark, which
 will certainly warm the Blood, and drive out
 that cold Companion the Ague ; tho’ it has
 been experienc’d an infinite number of times,
 that half an Ounce or six Drams at the most of
 fine Bark made into an Electuary, and properly
 administred, will answer the Intention of Cure
 much better than getting drunk, and inflaming
 the Blood with such a large Quantity of strong
 Wine.

B U T the Method of Curing Agues by the
 use of the Bark is now so commonly known and
 universally practis’d, that it would be needless
 to repeat here what so many have already said
 about it.

Fever *on the* Spirits.

I THINK, I cannot do better, than to present him to you in his own proper Dress, I mean in his own words, which are these :

“ It may be justly said, all Fevers are on
 “ the Spirits, and no where else: 'Tis wisely ob-
 “ serv'd, this Fever does not appear, to which
 “ may be readily answer'd, *De non existentibus*
 “ *Et de non apparentibus eadem est ratio.*

“ This naturally leads me to take notice
 “ of the Fluids in human Bodies; and I shall
 “ leave it to the Opinion of the Reader, in
 “ which of them the Fever begins or con-
 “ tinues.

“ Now the Fluids consist of Animal,
 “ Mineral, and Vegetable Beings, Alkali's and
 “ Acids; which may be thus accounted, Spirits,
 “ Sulphur, Salt, Earth, and Water: There is
 “ no Description to be given of the first of
 “ these, unless a negative one; the two second
 “ are Minerals, the other two the joint Cause
 “ of Vegetation.

L E T

“ L E T the Reader consider, if a due Mix-
 “ ture of the four last are capable of begetting
 “ such a Heat in human Bodies, as to cause a
 “ Fever, without the intervention of the Spi-
 “ rits. From whence it may reasonably be
 “ concluded, all Fevers proceed.

“ T H I S is cured as in the foregoing Chap-
 “ ter”.

F O R my own part, I am at a loss to know this
 Learned Philosopher's meaning : I am very
 sensible, that Authors make a division of the
 Spirits into Vital and Animal.

T H E Vital Spirits are the minutest Atoms
 and subtilest Matter that the Blood can possibly
 be elaborated into by the operation and help
 of Animal Warmth, Digestion, Agitation, &c.
 They are first begun to be made in the circu-
 lating Mass of Blood, by the Operations
 abovesaid; but they are render'd expansible,
 volatile, and are perfected in the Lungs by
 Conquassation and admixture of pure ætherial
 Air. For as the Blood is the Life of the Ani-
 mal; so are the Vital Spirits the Life of the
 Blood. That the Blood hath no Heat proper
 of its own, but receives it all from the Spirits,
 plain-

plainly appears by letting it out at a Vein into a Porringer ; as the Vital Spirit evaporateth, it groweth as cold as the ambient Air. If the Blood, by reason of its poverty, some great Sicknefs, or large Evacuation foregoing, be not able to furnish out a fufficient Stock of Spirits, the Vital Functions will fuffer, and be but indifferently perform'd : And alfo the Animal Spirits will fail, for want of a due fupply ; which leads me to fpeak next of the Animal Spirits.

THEY are fo called, becaufe they perform Mufcular Motion, Senfe, Perception, and all the Animal Functions and Faculties : For they are the Vital Spirits diffill'd and rectify'd in the Laboratory of the Brain. For as the Lungs new-make the Blood and Vital Spirits ; fo the Brain new-makes the Animal Spirits, and fends them through the Nerves into the Membranes and Muſcles ; and others are fent forth, and back, upon the occaſions of Senfe and Motion. For as there is a Circulation of the Blood ; fo is there of the Spirits likewise.

NOW, as it is plain, there are Spirits in the Blood, for the uſe of the Vital Functions ; and, as I obſerv'd before, the Blood hath

no

no proper Heat of its own ; the necessary consequence must be, that the Spirits are the efficient Cause of all sorts of Fevers. But what our Learned Author means or intends in this Chapter, useful to private Families, I will leave you, Gentlemen, to determine.

Diseases of the Stomach.

I THINK I cannot do better, than to give you his own Words on this Disease, and at the same time subjoin that excellent Chapter of Dr. *Wainright's* on the Stomach; and its Disorders, in his Words likewise, that the curious Reader may at one view observe the empty, delusory and confus'd Idea's which come from the one ; and the adequate, distinct and comprehensive that flow from the other.

THE former says then, ' Almost all Distempers proceed from a Vice in this Bowel ;
' and it as rarely fails to have its share in most
' Disorders liable to human Bodies ; as great
' Sickness, Pains, Convulsions, which are the
' usual Complaints the Patient makes when
' this Part is affected.

' THIS

' THIS seems principally to be caus'd from
 ' Indigestion ; so that the crude Chyle mixing
 ' with the other Fluids, soon brings on Putre-
 ' faction : For if the first Digestion be not
 ' good; the second never corrects the Vice of
 ' the first : As we say, *Primæ concoctiones viti-
 ' um non corrigit secunda*, and so on : So that
 ' any Distemper we are liable to, may, and
 ' for the most part does proceed from Indige-
 ' stion.

' VOMITING in the foremention'd Dis-
 ' orders, if exploded, would prove beneficial to
 ' the Patient, it being contrary to the Rules of
 ' Nature ; which has provided, that what is
 ' received at the Mouth, should pass to the
 ' common Draught : So that Purging seems
 ' more reasonable ; because by that the Inte-
 ' stines, as well as the Stomach, are freed from
 ' their Filth and Impurities, which Vomits do
 ' not so effectually carry off.

' THERE is further this disadvantage, that
 ' the Fibres of the Stomach are drawn from
 ' their true peristaltick, to a contrary Motion ;
 ' which is too great a strain for those fine Vef-
 ' sels ; by which means they become lax, and
 ' are much weaken'd : So that the tone of the
 ' Sto-

Stomach, by too frequent Repetition of this Practice, is wholly lost.

I SHALL forbear to mention the many Instances that may be given of those that have lost their Lives under the Operation of Vomits. 'Tis confess'd, the Doctor many times gives Satisfaction to the Patient, by shewing the slimy Matter that is brought off the Stomach, upon the Points of Feathers ; whereas that Matter is necessary to promote Digestion.

LET it be considered, for what End were those little Cells formed in the *Crusta Villosa*? Surely, not to be kept empty, neither to be filled with what's of no Use or Benefit to Mankind.

TAKE Salt of Wormwood two Drams,
 Juice of Lemon six Ounces ; take a spoonful
 of this every Hour : Or, take Spring-Water
 half a pint, *Mynsicht's* Elixir of Vitriol a large
 Tea-Spoonful : Take this in the Morning, at
 Five in the Afternoon, and at Bed-Time :
 Or, take *Mynsicht's* Tincture of Steel, *Elixir*
Proprietatis, equal Quantities ; take this in
 Water, as before, but double the Quantity.

M

“ Crude

“ Crude Mercury, taking one Ounce every
 “ Day, exceeds all, taken in any Vehi-
 “ cle”.

I W I L L now give you Dr. *Wainwright's*
 Words on the Disorders of this Bowel.

§ 1. ‘ ’Tis well known that the *Stomach*
 ‘ is design’d and fitted for the Digestion of our
 ‘ Meat, by which it is divided into such small
 ‘ Parcels as will pass thro’ the *Lacteals*, into
 ‘ the Mass of Blood, for our Strength and
 ‘ Nourishment. ’Tis made up of *Membranous*
 ‘ and *Muscular Fibres*, fill’d with Arteries, Veins,
 ‘ Nerves, and Glands, by which a *Viscid* Matter
 ‘ is separated from the Blood, and pour’d into
 ‘ its Cavity, for very good Ends and Pur-
 ‘ poses.

§ 2. ‘ This, if increased, or diminish’d,
 ‘ either in its Quantity or Viscidity, gives rise
 ‘ to many disorders in the Stomach, as loss of
 ‘ *Appetite*, *Nausea’s*, *Vomiting*, especially in the
 ‘ Morning, which is common to hard Drinkers,
 ‘ *Distention* of the *Stomach* after eating, &c.

§ 3. T H E *Stomach* by the help of its
 ‘ Muscular Fibres, together with the *Diaphragm*
 ‘ and *Muscles* of the *Abdomen*, is enabled so to
 tofs

' toss the Meat about, that if that Motion be
 ' not the sole, (according to the Learned †
 ' Dr. *Pitcairne*,) yet 'tis certainly the principal
 ' Cause of *Digestion*. The force of the Muscles
 ' employ'd in this business is almost incredible;
 ' for if the comparative force of the Muscles
 ' be as their *Solidities* or *Gravities*, as he
 ' hath demonstrated; and the force of the
 ' *Flexor Pollicis* be equal to 3720 Pound
 ' weight, according to the calculation of *
 ' *Borelli*: How great then must the force of
 ' all these Muscles taken together ||? And in-
 ' deed nothing else being necessary in the bu-
 ' siness of *Digestion*, but that the Parts of our
 ' Food be so divided, that their greatest *Diameters*
 ' be less than the Orifices of the *Lacteals*; &
 ' the strength of these Muscles, seems more
 ' than sufficient for that Work. However be
 ' this as it will, every Body will own that the
 ' Muscles have a considerable share in it.
 ' Hence it follows, that whatever encreaseth or
 ' lesseneth Muscular Motion in general, or the
 ' Motion of the recited Muscles in particular
 ' hastens or retards *Digestion*.

† *Dissertatio de Motu qui Cibi in ventriculo rediguntur ad formam sanguini reficiendo idoneam.*

* *De Motu Animalium, Par. I. p. 126.*

|| It is, as the Doctor computes, equal to 260000 Pound Weight.

§4. ' AN encreased quantity of Blood helps
 ' our *Digestion*, for Dr. Cheyne hath demon-
 ' strated in his third *Lemma* in the *New Theory*
 ' of *Fevers*, that *Cæteris paribus*, the strengths
 ' of different Animals of the same Species,
 ' or of the same Animal at different
 ' times, are in a triplicate Proportion
 ' of the quantities of the Mass of their
 ' Blood. And the whole Strength of an Animal
 ' is the force of all his Muscles taken together;
 ' therefore, whatever encreaseth the Strength,
 ' encreaseth the force of all the Muscles, and
 ' of these serving *Digestion*, as well as others.
 ' Yet notwithstanding the Truth of this *Lem-*
 ' *ma*, the quantity of Blood may be en-
 ' creased in such circumstances, as to abate the
 ' Strength: The *Æquilibrium* between the
 ' Blood and Vessels being destroyed, wonder-
 ' fully lessens the Strength, as is evident from
 ' several Passages in *Baglivi de Fibra Mortuæ*.
 ' The sudden suppression of Perspiration, tho'
 ' it encrease the quantity of the Blood, as it
 ' must considerably, by *Sanctorius's* Calculation,
 ' yet it lessens the Strength, because the re-
 ' tained Matter being what ought to be eva-
 ' cuated, so alters the Texture of the Blood,
 ' as to make it unfit for Muscular Motion.
 ' Suppose the encreased quantity be join'd
 ' with an encreased Viscidity, the quantity
 ' of

of small-separable Parts decreasing, as the Viscidity encreaseth, the quantity of *Animal Spirits* separated in the *Brain*, will be less, and the Tensity of the Fibres being in proportion to the *Animal Spirits* forced into them, they will not be able to *Counterpoise* the greater weight of the Blood, and so the Strength will be diminish'd.

§ 5. *Bellini* in his forty ninth Proposition *de Motu Cordis*, proves, That if the Blood be so Vitiated, as to encrease or diminish Strength, 'tis the same as if the Blood was in a natural State; but its quantity encreased or diminish'd in the same proportion. So that the Blood when *Vitiated*, may so impair the strength of the Muscles, as to spoil *Digestion*, and yet in some cases the Blood may be so *Vitiated* as to encrease Strength according to the Proposition, and thereby help *Digestion*. Therefore a voracious Appetite and strong Digestion are no infallible Signs of a healthful State of the Blood.

WE have one reason from what hath been said, why nourishing Food in little quantities, so often helps a weak *Digestion*; as also why *Hectic* People digest their Victuals so very ill, the quantity of their Blood being so much

much diminished as * Dr. *Chyne* hath made out beyond dispute.

§ 6. ' *Vomits*, Bitters, Chalybeats, and Exercise, especially in cool, dry Air, mightily promote *Digestion*, by strengthening the Fibres, whereby Muscular Motion is encreased, as well as by lessening the quantity of viscid Matter, separated in the Glands of the Stomach; which *Vomits* do directly, and the other by encreasing Perspiration, whereby other Evacuations are lessened, for † Dr. *Pitcairne* hath proved, that the encreasing of one Evacuation, is the lessening of another.

' B I T T E R S and Chalybeats lessen the Viscidity of the Blood, and encrease its Celerity, whereby it is better fitted for the Secretion of perspirable Matter, and also of *Animal Spirits*, which will strengthen the Muscular Fibres, and so help Muscular Motion, as appears by the twentieth Proposition of *Animal Secretion*.

* *New Theory of Fevers*, p. 134.

† *Dissertatio de Circulatione Sanguinis per vasa minima*, p. 33.

‘ How much *Exercise* in cool dry Air
 ‘ strengthens the Fibres, and encreaseth Health,
 ‘ is evident from the 7. 8. and 27. *Aphorisms* of
 ‘ *Sanctorius*, *Seēt. 5.* compared with the
 ‘ 34. and 35. *Aphorisms*, *Seēt. 3.*

§ 7. ‘ It is easie to shew in other Circum-
 ‘ stances, how necessary it is to relax the Fibres
 ‘ of the *Stomach*, when by any means they are
 ‘ grown too *Springy*. When the Fibres of the
 ‘ *Stomach* are too *Tense*, their *Vibrations* are
 ‘ smarter, and Sensation thereby more *acute*,
 ‘ so that what before was easie and delightful
 ‘ to the *Stomach*, is now most ungrateful and
 ‘ tormenting. In this Case there is often griev-
 ‘ ous Heat, Pain, Sicknes and Thirst, and
 ‘ yet the *Stomach* is not able to bear the
 ‘ smoothest Liquor without *Vomiting*.

‘ BESIDES this, the Orifices of the Glands
 ‘ are contracted, and thereby the Stomach
 ‘ robb’d of a great share of that Slime that
 ‘ should defend it: For the quantity of
 ‘ Secerned Matter, is in a compounded pro-
 ‘ portion of the Wideness of the Orifice, and
 ‘ Celerity of the Fluid, by the 17th Propo-
 ‘ sition of *Animal Secretion*.

‘ AND

' AND further, the Secerned Matter is
 ' not only less in quantity, but also thinner;
 ' and the thinner the Fluid is, the fitter it
 ' will be to dissolve the Acrid Salts contained in
 ' the Blood (which by this means will be bet-
 ' ter stock'd with them, and consequently
 ' become a *Stimulus* it self to so sensible a
 ' a Membrane as the Stomach is lined with.

' THE Smallness of the secretory Vessels
 ' is not the only Cause why this Secerning
 ' Matter should be more fluid; but also the
 ' increased Velocity with which the Blood
 ' moves in these contracted Vessels. That
 ' the Blood moves more swiftly in the con-
 ' tracted Arteries, is certain (from the third
 ' *Corol.* of the tenth *Theorem* of Mr. Keil's
 ' *Lectiones Physicæ*) especially if the Contra-
 ' ction be universal; as it will be by consent,
 ' as is evident from *Bellini de Stimulis*, *Bagliivi*
 ' *de Fibra Motrice*, and also from several of
 ' * *Sanctorius's Aphorisms*.

' How the Velocity of the Blood's Mo-
 ' tion should encrease the Fluidity of the Se-
 ' cerned Matter, seems more difficult to ac-

* Med. Stat. §. 1. Aphor. 41. 50. 89. and 91.

count

' count for ; since the Blood is so much dis-
 ' posed to deposit its Serum upon its slow
 ' Motion, as appears by Dr. *Lower's Experi-*
 ' *ments*, as also upon its Stagnation in a Por-
 ' ringer. But if we consider, that tho' the
 ' Serum be the most fluid part of the Blood ;
 ' yet it is, however, liable to great Altera-
 ' tions, as to its Fluidity ; and is the most
 ' fluid, when moved with the greatest Celeri-
 ' ty, this Objection will be of no force. The
 ' specifick Gravity of Serum is to that of Wa-
 ' ter, as Six to Five, according to Mr. *Boyle's*
 ' Observation ; but yet this Proportion must
 ' be various in different Subjects.

' T H E increas'd Velocity in the contracted
 ' Arteries, whose Vibrations, for that reason,
 ' are quicker, must needs break and divide the
 ' Blood, whereby it becomes fluid, and so
 ' fitter for more fluid Secretions ; and it will
 ' likewise so mix and jumble together the yet
 ' remaining viscid Parts, that they cannot in
 ' that Confusion separate from the other.

§ 3. ' T H E greater or less quantity of *Saliva*, as * Dr. *Cockburne* hath proved, en-
 ' creases or lessens both *Appetite* and *Digestion*.

* *Oeconomia Animalis*, p. 15.

‘ And the same *Author* hath also shewn how
 ‘ the greater weight of the *Air* affects this
 ‘ Secretion.

I H A V E now faithfully laid before you the whole Matter in relation to the Disorders of this Bowel, as these two Physicians have handed them down to us ; and without my own Opinion, will leave them to the Determinations of you, Gentlemen, who are the proper Judges ; and so proceed.

Diseases of *the* Intestines.

A N D to be plain he has made such an unintelligible piece of work of it, as in the preceding Chapters. Indeed, he has pretended to give you a kind of Anatomical Description of the Guts ; but of what Benefit that will be to private Families in the Cure of the Diseases incident to those Bowels, is just as much, as if he had annex'd an Anatomical Description of the Stomach in his forgoing Chapter upon the Diseases of that Bowel, by telling them it lies immediately under the Diaphragm ; that the Liver is on the Right, and the Spleen on it's Left ; the *Colon* at it's bottom, to which
 also

also the Cawl is tied ; and that it is of the Shape of a Bagpipe, &c.

T H U S, Gentlemen, has our learned Author finished his Discourses of Chronick and Acute Diseases ; only he has spun out two or three Sheets more with some idle Stories, and scandalous Invectives, on the Professors of Physick ; which I will make some remarks on anon, and give you one strange and surprising Story which he tells of a wonderful Cure he perform'd on a Gentleman, Sir *Edward Goodere's* Son ; which is this ;

He was seiz'd with a violent Fever ; and when our Doctor came to him, lay *in extremis*, as he calls it : His Eyes were set in his Head, his Jaw fallen, his Tongue directly black and hard, his Face as black as an *Indian*, with round Drops upon it as big as Pease or Pulse,

T H E Apothecary being present, ask'd him if he blooded ? He told him, Yes ; and accordingly got every thing in order for it. He bid him take care to make a large Orifice, which he did. He ask'd him how much Blood he must take away ? The Doctor answer'd, he could not tell. The Apothecary then said he had taken off Twelve Ounces. He said, Let
N. 2 him

him bleed on. The Apothecary then told him he had drawn Twenty Ounces. Then he discern'd something of a Pulse coming on his Patient.

IN the conclusion, he bled to Forty eight or Fifty Ounces. The Sweat went off, and his Face came to its Colour. Whilst he was bleeding, the good Doctor got a cool Tankard of *Rhenish* Wine, Water, and Lemon, which held near three Quarts. He raised him upon his Pillow, and gave him about a pint Glass full; and immediately after he began to move his Eyes, and close his Jaws. In a very short time after, he gave him a couple of Glasses more. He then fixed his Eyes hard upon the Doctor, put his Hand out to him, and said, Is it you, my dear Friend? The Doctor asked him, if he could drink? He answered, the Ocean. He made those about him rub his Head with dry Cloaths, and then asked him how he found himself? He answer'd, In a strange confus'd Condition. In one Hour, or thereabouts, he flung the Clothes off the Bed, put his Feet in his Slippers, called for his Night-Gown, walked to the other side of the Room, set himself down in a two-arm'd Chair. Now, my Dear Friend (says he) we will have one Flask of Claret together. The Doctor told him, Himself would drink a Flask
of

of Claret ; but that he must stick to his cool Tankard.

THE next Morning, when the Doctor came to wait on him, he was down in the Stable amongst his Horses, without a Cap, having nothing on but his Night-Gown and Slippers. He ask'd him, how he did ? He answer'd, Never better in all his Life.

THIS, Gentlemen, is the sum and substance of this dreadful Case, as our great Author has handed it to us. But, *si lector vult decipi, decipiatur.* For I believe, it is the first of this kind, under the character of a Fever.

BUT if we rightly consider the Symptoms, as they are describ'd by him, we shall, I believe, find, the Praise is not due to the cool Tankard, but to the immediate Bleeding : For it is very plain from all the Circumstances, this was more a Species of an Apoplexy (or rather some Plethora, or a sudden Debauch) than a Fever ; and that in all your Practices and Observations, I believe you never met with a Fever, attended with such violent Symptoms, and to go off so quick and easy.

How

How often we mistake, even in our greatest Care, and take *non causa, pro causa*, and give that praise to the Medicine which is often due to Nature, and a good Constitution, is manifest to all. This only remains, Let Men endeavour to know as much as they can and be honest in that Knowledge, and be sincere, faithful and honest in what they discover, and relate to others ; it would be both pleasing to God, and beneficial to Man.

For such unnatural Amusings, and most improbable Stories, make any serious Discourse ridiculous, and make many true ones suspected : For even the most credulous, when they find themselves impos'd on, and deceiv'd, reject every thing of the least difficulty, and doubt even known Truths, that do not easily slide into their weak Apprehensions, &c. For Men ought to be very just in what they publish and assert, in that tender and nice concern of Life : For all things in reference thereunto ought to be consider'd well, and treated with the greatest Caution : For there lies no Writ of Error in the Grave ; but the sick Man is finally concluded by the Knowledge or Ignorance of his Physician.

WHICH

W H I C H leads me in the last place to shew that the *Enthusiast* and the *Empyrick* is not upon so good a Foot as the Scholar and the Physician : That the former acts upon Uncertainties ; and the latter upon sure Rules, and just Observations.

A N D now, that I may acquit my self of what I have undertaken in the best manner that I'm capable of, by enquiring what those Qualifications are, essential to make a Scholar and Physician ; and likewise prove that the *Enthusiast* and *Empyrick* cannot act upon any sound Principles ; that he pretends to be all things in general, and every particular thing by turns, and at length appears to be nothing else but an empty vain Pretender ; I hope the Reader then will be so favourable, to own that I have made good what I undertook to prove.

T H E Character therefore of an honest, knowing, and skilful, Physician, cannot be more exquisitely describ'd and explain'd than by that late Learned and Ingenious Author Dr. *Quincy* ; and that it would be absurd in me to pretend to give you any thing new of my own upon that Head ; therefore beg leave to give you his Thoughts upon this Occasion.

T H E

THE proper Business of a Physician every one knows * is to find out and apply such Remedies as are most fit and likely to repair and restore Health, when lost. Whence 'tis absolutely necessary that he be,

FIRST, One who understands the Structure and Constitution of Human Bodies in a State of Health, and consequently skilful in Anatomy.

SECONDLY, Skilful in the Investigation of Diseases, in finding out their Seat and Causes, when the Body is distempered : And,

THIRDLY, well acquainted with the Nature and Vertues of all those things of which the *Materia Medica* is composed ; that is, whatsoever is used and accounted as Medicinal.

To begin then with the first, 'tis manifest that He who is unacquainted with the Body in a healthful State, must likewise be a Stranger

* *Medici est invenire & rite usurpari Remedia, reparandæ ac restituendæ Valetudini amissæ maxime convenientia.*

to it when distemper'd : For he that understands not the Structure and Situation of the solid Parts, and the Nature and Constitution of the Fluids in a Natural State, can never be able to find out the Seat and Cause of their Distempers, or know how to take proper Methods, and apply suitable Remedies , to alter and repair them when preternatural and unhealthful.

W H E N a Physician is consulted, he first considers his Patient's Age, Sex and Constitution, and then by the Symptoms and other Circumstances, judges of the Seat and Cause of the Distemper, before he can rationally prescribe any thing for its Cure.

B U T this he can never do, unless he first knows how the Body is in a State of Health, and thence learn how such and such Parts or Humors are possible to be injur'd or distemper'd by such certain Causes ; and when he knows this, then his way is plain before him, and he can prescribe suitable Medicines for restoring them to their due Texture and Crasis.

W H E N C E appears the Necessity of his being a good Anatomist, but more especially
 ○ skilful

skilful in the Nature of the Fluids ; (for as to the Articulation of the Bones, the particular Situations, Motions and Uses of the Cartilaginous and Muscular Parts, they more immediately fall under the Surgeon's Consideration) but it particularly belongs to a Physician to know the Situation and Offices of the *Viscera*, to understand the Nature, Motions, Alterations and Uses of the Juices they are destin'd to prepare ; to be acquainted with the different Structure of the Glands, and the manner of their Secretions, and to know how and by what Causes they may be distemper'd. He ought to be so well acquainted with Mathematical Learning, to understand the Elasticity * or Springiness of the Fibres and nervous Parts, and the *Æquilibrium* necessary to be maintain'd between them, and the Resistance of the circulating Fluids, to preserve the Vital Actions entire and regular.

He must be acquainted how the Food is elaborated in the Stomach, and turned to Chyle, the Alterations it receives in its Passage through the Intestines by the Bile and Pancreatic Juices, its Percolation through the Lacteals

* Vide Baglivi, de Fibra Motrice, & Bellini de Villi Contractili.

in the Mesentery, and its Ascent by the Thoracick Duct, and Mixture with the Blood, and then from that, how, and in what Parts, through which it circulates, are prepared all the different Juices that are necessary to carry on the Work of Nutrition, and keep in motion all the secret Wheels and Springs of Nature. The *Ld. Bacon* tells us, “ * That the Composition of
 “ a Man’s Body is so delicate and fine, that like
 “ an exquisite high-strain’d Musical Instrument,
 “ it’s easily put out of Tune ; and that it is
 “ therefore the Business of a Physician, so
 “ to order it as to keep its Harmony”.

W H E N a Physician has laid a good Foundation in the Knowledge of these things, then he proceeds regularly to Pathology, which is the second step, and consists in the searching out of the several Causes of Distempers, and in a Knowledge of all those things which may induce them and disturb the Animal Oeconomy, by disordering the Vital Actions, and perverting the due Crasis and Temperament of the Humours.

* *Varia ista & subtilis Corporis Humani Compositio & Fabrica effecit, ut sit instar Organi Musici, operosi & exquisiti, quod Harmonia facile excedit. — Atque in eo constat plane Medici officium, ut sciat Humani Corporis Lyram, ita tendere & pulsare, ut reddatur contentus minime discors & insuavis. Verulam de Augm. Scient. l. 4. c. 2.*

ALL those Bodies we are conversant with, are sometimes apt to injure and discompose us ; those very Elements, (if I may so call them) of which we are formed, often are at War with us, attack our crazy Compositions, and easily disunite and resolve them into their first Principles ; the very Air which we breathe, and the Food with which we refresh our selves, may insensibly convey into us the Arrows of Death ; and all those things Physicians call Non-naturals ; as, Exercise, Sleep, Passions of the Mind, and the like, may easily by a little Intemperance in the use of them, so alter the Humours of our Bodies, as to implant in them the Seeds of many fatal Diseases.

BUT nothing injures us more than the Alterations and Intemperance of the Air, and any Irregularities or noxious Qualities in our Diet ; the great Variety of which does certainly very much weaken and prejudice our Constitution.

THE famous Author before mentioned, the Lord *Bacon*, tells us, “ * There are no Bodies in Nature more compounded than is that of Man.

* Non inveniatur inter Corpora Naturalia aliquod tam multipliciter compositum, quam Humanum.
“ Herbs

“ HERBS and Plants are nourished with
 “ Water and Earth ; other Animals of these,
 “ with their Fruits ; but Man with a Mixture of
 “ them all”. Whence every one that pre-
 tends to be a Physician, must needs understand
 the Nature and Constitution of the Air, and the
 Manner of its affecting our Bodies, either
 as beneficial or injurious ; the Virtues and
 Qualities of those things which are made
 use of for Food ; and know what Effects,
 Exercise, Sleep, the Passions of the Mind,
 &c. have upon our Humors, either temperately
 us’d, or otherwise. For whoever is a Stranger
 to these things, can never thoroughly under-
 stand the Nature and Causes of Diseases, and tell
 how such Alterations or Qualities in the Air,
 or Irregularities in Diet, &c. can distemper the
 Body, and produce them ; and much more
 prescribe any thing rationally for their Cure.

Vidimus Plantas ex Terra & Aqua nutriri, Animalia
 ex Herbis & Fructibus, Hominem vero ex carni-
 bus ipsorum Animalium — ex Herbis, Granis,
 Fructibus & Liquoribus variis, non sine multiplici
 cum mixtione & preparatione horum Corporum, pri-
 usquam Homini sint in Cibum. Verul. de Augm.
 Scient. l. 4. c. 2.

Which

Which likewise brings me to the third and last Proposition, *viz.*

T H A T a Physician must be acquainted with the Nature and Virtues of all those things of which the *Materia Medica* is composed ; that is whatsoever is accounted Medicinal : Which, from what has been already said, I think, wants no Proof, but must be owned undeniable ; for he that knows not the Qualities and Vertues of Medicines, how can he tell what will be their Operations and Effects, when given to a Patient ? Neither is it a superficial Knowledge only that is sufficient, as the knowing that this thing Purges, that Sweats, another goes off by Urine, and the like ; but a thorough understanding in the Principles and Affections of Bodies, as simple, and what Changes and Alterations they effect upon one another in a Mixture, and what determinate Qualities will result from them in a Composition, and then how different Constitutions and other Circumstances may differently determine their Operations and Effects upon the Body. And this makes it necessary, not only to understand Pharmacy, as it relates to Galenical Medicines ; but likewise Chymical, which indeed are the Bases of the other : And when he is once come to the Knowledge of these things, then he may
arm

arm himself with such Variety of Medicines as to be able to encounter a Distemper in whatsoever Form it appears, and make his Boast with the Poet,

*Et quoniam variant Morbi, variabimus Artes :
Mille Mali species, mille Salutis erunt.*

THUS we see what a laborious Province every one who would be a good Physician engages himself in. He must travel thro' the whole Field of Nature, to take acquaintance with her chief Productions, and trace her Footsteps and manner of Operatation throughout her whole Order of Beings. He must in short be a good Philosopher : *Ubi Philosophus desinit, incipit Medicus.* And to talk of a Physician without Philosophy, is really as absurd as of a superstructure without a Foundation * : They have such a natural Connexion and mutual Dependence upon one another, that they are altogether inseparable.

* *Artem Medicam denique videmus, si à naturali Philosophia destituatur, Empiricorum praxi haud multum præstare — Medicina in Philosophia non fundata res infirma est.*

Vernham de Augm. Sci. l. 4. c. 2.

Nay,

Nay, we are told, * That the whole Business of a Physician is a continued Course of Philosophizing: And Physick without it degenerates into base Empiricism.

I HAVE the more enlarged upon these Particulars, because I would not omit any thing that is essential to a Physician, which I think I have not: And, that hereby I might have an Opportunity of convincing those (if they are not wilfully blind) of their Folly, nay, I think I may say Madness, who will intrust with their Lives almost any illiterate ignorant Person, that has nothing but the Impudence to pretend; before one who has all the Reason to be thought skilful and learned in the Profession: † Nay some are so supine to hazard their Money and Lives with almost any old Woman, that can tell them but some strange Story. How many receive their Passports into

* Constantissime tamen asserendum, Medentium Opus nil aliud esse, quam perpetuum, sed vere ac folide philosophari.

Guliel. cont. Empiric. Sect.

† Quin ea est hominum credulitas, ut sæpenumerò Agyptam, docto Medico præponunt —

Sit itaque ut Impostor palmam, viri censuram referat. *Bacon.*

another

another World, after this manner? Certainly would they but consider those Qualifications which we have here found necessary for a Physician, they must strangely impose upon themselves, to think that a Mechanick, or one not so well taught can be capable of them : But, *Populus vult decipi, & decipiantur.*]

B U T I can't take my leave of this Subject, without giving you the Notions of that Antient *Arabian* Physician *Rhazes*, concerning the Qualifications of the Professors of Physick, as it is handed to us by that learned and excellent Physician the late Dr. *Freind*, in his History of *Physick*, in a Discourse to Dr. *Mead*.

A N D as his thoughts upon this subject are new, and purely his own, it may, I imagine, gratify our Curiosity at least, to have them related in the same manner as he has delivered them. This he has done, I think, not unartfully in the two following Characters.

P

What

*What kind of Physician is to be made
choice of and approved.*

IT is highly necessary to be considered in the first place, how, and in what manner the Physician you intend to choose, has employed his Time, and how he has spent it in his private Studies. If he has been very industrious in a diligent perusal and examination of the Books of the Ancient Physicians, and has carefully read and compared their Writings, we may justly form to our selves a good Opinion of him. On the contrary, if we find he has spent the greatest part of his time in any thing rather than in what we have mentioned ; if he seems to be much delighted in Musick, Drinking, and other ill Habits ; we can entertain no great opinion of him. But if 'tis evident he has been all along very studious, the next point to be considered, is, his Genius and Sagacity, whether he has been very conversant with Men able to dispute with, and oppose him ; and what just grounds we have to think he will ever arrive to the Talents of enquiring into, as well as of curing Distempers.

W E

WE ought to know in the next place, what time he has spent in the Conversation of those Persons we just now mentioned, and whether he has acquir'd by their means the Art of judging of a Distemper, as well as relieving it.

It will be material, moreover, to observe, whether he well understands what he pretends to have studied, or no : If we find he does, the next enquiry will be, whether he has been us'd to attend the Sick, and happy in the Cure of them.

WE ought to be satisfied, whether he has practis'd in popular Cities, where there are great Numbers of Patients, as well as of Physicians ; and if upon enquiry we find, that he is well qualified as to both these particulars, we may safely pronounce him an able Physician, and to be made choice of before many others.

BUT if it should be found, he were failing in one of these Qualifications, 'twere rather to be wished he were wanting in the practical part (I don't mean, to be utterly unacquainted with at least some part of it) than to know

nothing at all of the Learning of the Ancients. For he that is well vers'd in, and has well digested the Writings of the ancient Physicians, will with a little help of Practice, easily attain to what others, who are wholly Strangers to this branch of Learning, can never be able to compass ; those, I mean, who know little themselves, and owe all the little Knowledge they have to the long Conversation they have had with others, who have practised in places, where both Physicians and Sick do abound.

B u t if any Pretender to Letters, sets up for a Master, without having any Learning himself ; or, if he has some smattering, understands little of what he reads, or at least has not arrived to the use and understanding of his Profession ; such a one is not much to be relied upon, nor are his Abilities to be confided in. Neither is it likely for him to become a Proficient in his own way. For it is not possible for a Man, tho' he lives to a great Age, to attain to this part of Knowledge, so considerable in it self, unless he treads in the track of the Ancients ; the extent of this Science far exceeding the Bounds of human Life ; and the same thing is not in this alone, but in many other Professions.

T H E

T H E Authors who have improved this Art are not a few ; but they are not to be comprehended within the Compass of a few Years ; a thousand Writers perhaps for a thousand years have been improving this Art, and Profession : And he that industriously studies those Authors, will, in the short period of Life, find out as much as if he had lived a thousand years himself, or employ'd those thousand Years in the Study of Physick.

B U T if the perusal of Ancient Authors comes once to be slighted, what can any single Person find out, or what proportion can his personal Abilities, tho' much superior to others, bear to the immense Treasures of the Ancients ? In short, he that reads not the Books of the learned Physicians, nor understands something of the Nature of Diseases, even before he comes to visit, will, when he comes to attend the Sick, either through Ignorance, or Mistake, overlook the Distemper ; because he does not before-hand understand any thing of it.

Of Impostors.

TH E R E are so many little Arts us'd by *Mountebanks* and *Pretenders to Physick*, that an entire Treatise, had I mind to write one, would not contain them: But their Impudence, and daring boldness is equal to the Guilt and inward Conviction they have of tormenting and putting Persons to pain in their last Hours, for no reason at all.

N O W some of them profess to cure the *Falling Sickness*, and thereupon make an Issue in the hinder part of the Head, in form of a Cross, and pretend to take something out of the opening, which they held all the while in their Hands.

O T H E R S give out, that they can draw Snakes or Lizards out of their Patients Noses, which they seem to perform, by putting up a pointed Iron-Probe, with which they wound the Nostril, 'till the Blood comes: Then they draw out the little artificial Animal compos'd of Liver, &c.

S O M E

SOME are confident, they can take out the white Specks in the Eye. Before they apply the Instrument to that part, they put in a piece of fine Rag into the Eye ; and taking it out with the Instrument, pretend it is drawn immediately from the Eye.

SOME again undertake to suck Water out of the Ear, which they fill with a Tube from their Mouth, and hold the other end to the Ear ; and so spurting the Water out of their Mouths, pretend it came from the Ear.

OTHERS pretend to get out Worms, which grow in the Ear, or Roots of the Teeth.

OTHERS can extract Frogs from the under part of the Tongue ; and by lancing make an incision, into which they clap in the Frog, and so take it out.

WHAT shall I say of Bones inserted into Wounds and Ulcers, which, after remaining there for some time, they take out again ?

SOME, when they have taken out a Stone from the Bladder, persuade their Patients, that
still

Still there's another left ; they do this for this reason, to have it believed, that they have taken out another. Sometimes they probe the Bladder, being altogether ignorant and uncertain, whether there be a Stone or no. But if they don't find it, they pretend, at least, to take out one they have in readiness before, and shew that to them. Sometimes they make an Incision in the *Anus* for the Piles ; and by repeating the Operation, often bring it to a *Fistula*, or an Ulcer, when there was neither before.

SOME say, they take Phlegm, of a substance like unto Glass, out of the *Penis*, or other parts of the Body, by the conveyance of a Pipe, which they hold with Water in their Mouths.

SOME pretend that they can contract and collect all the floating Humours of the Body into one place, by rubbing it with Winter-Cherries ; which causes a Burning, or Inflammation ; and then they expect to be rewarded, as if they cur'd the Distemper : And after they have supplied the place with Oil, the Pain presently goes off.

SOME

SOME make their Patients believe, they have swallow'd Glafs ; so taking a Feather, which they force down the Throat, they throw them into a Vomiting, which brings up the stuff they themselves had put in with the very Feather. Many things of this nature do they get out, which these *Impostors* with great dexterity have put in ; tending many times to the endangering the Health of their Patients, and often ending in the Death of them.

SUCH Counterfeits could not pass with discerning Men, but that they did not dream of any Fallacies, and made no doubt of the Skill of those whom they employed ; 'till at last, when they suspect, or rather look more narrowly into their Operations, the Cheat is discover'd. Therefore no wise Men ought to trust their Lives in their hands, nor take any more of their Medicines, which have proved so fatal to many.]

THIS last Description here given by *Rhazes*, plainly shews, how much Quacks have prevail'd in all Ages, and almost in the same instances : He has painted this Set of Men to the Life ; and had he lived in our Days, he might have found Subjects enough, who

Q

would

would have resembled the Picture he has here drawn.

A N D thus I think, I have not left out any thing at all which is material in the Character of a *Scholar* and a *Physician* ; and that it is clearly proved, how with these Advantages they act upon sure Rules ; as on the contrary, the *Empirick* must upon Uncertainties.

A N D *Lastly* ; Where then is the Reason, and Justice of aspersing a Set of Men, which for their Integrity, sound Learning and extensive Capacities, are allowed to be the greatest, that any Nation can boast of, or that are in the whole World ? Is it not very surprising therefore to hear a Parcel of Ignorant, unthinking stupid Novices, declaiming against the Gentlemen of the Faculty, for their Knowledge in Mathematical and Mechanical Learning, and giving out, that Medicine is grounded upon no Principles at all ? As if Diseases must be cured by Chance, and that there is no real Difference between a *Physician* and a *Quack* ; but more especially declaiming against *Theory* : Yet notwithstanding all their great Noise and Bustle, presently recur to their own, such as it is, be it either true or false, right or wrong, and accordingly attempt the Cure for Experiment's

ment's sake ; and so the poor Patient often pays dear, for the *Empirick's* decrying what he does not in the least understand.

A N D this brings me to take Notice of our *Legacy-Monger* ; who says, He never affronted any Apothecary, unless ordering too little Physick, and curing a Patient too soon ; which is an unpardonable Crime in their way of thinking ; and if they can't cure with less Charges, he cannot help having the same Opinion of their Integrity as he hath of their Understanding.

T O which I answer, If his Integrity and Understanding might be judged of by his candid and ingenuous *Legacy* to all private Families ; I am apt to think, indeed, the Apothecaries would stand the fairest in the Opinion of all understanding and honest Men.

I H A V E the Honour to know a great many Apothecaries in this 'Town, who are Men of undoubted Probity and great Ingenuity, whose Characters will stand the Test against all (and especially such little, mean and base) Oppositions.

N O T, but I must confess, there are some, which are ignorant and illiterate enough ; but

a whole Community are not to be censur'd for a few unworthy ; and even those few perhaps not Members of their own Body, and only bear the mere Name of such.

B u t without such suppositions, 'tis time to give over pursuing these Inconsistencies, for fear I should weary my Reader, as well as my self ; and will only shew you from his own Words, the Reason why he has taken the Liberty of aspersing these Gentlemen in the manner he has done.

“ 'Tis my Opinion, says he, the less the
 “ Apothecaries Gains are, the better the Pati-
 “ ents may afford to Fee their Doctor ”.

Now, Gentlemen, you plainly see, this is the Criterion, the *Vis judicandi*, of our great Author ; if he can but fill his own Pockets, he cares not by what means soever he can keep others empty, tho' it be by wounding them in the most dangerous manner, even in their Characters and Reputations.

B u t he further owns, if he has disobligh'd all the Apothecaries in the Kingdom, he cannot have many more Enemies amongst them, than he had before ; which is plain proof to me,
 a Man

a Man must have behaved very ill to get the bad Opinion of almost a whole Profession throughout the Kingdom.

A N D he concludes thus, “ If I am still
 “ to be recommended by Apothecaries, and
 “ must depend upon their good Word, I assure
 “ the World, I will soon retire, where none
 “ except the Poor, shall have any Assistance
 “ from me”. Which rash Threat must very
 much affect the Thinking, Learned, and Ingeni-
 ous (but more especially the Valetudinarian,) part of the Community; for the Loss of so invaluable, learned, and worthy a Member and Physician.

A N D now as to the LEGACY its self, I do declare, it appears to me to be such an incoherent Medley, that I protest, I cannot pick enough out of any one place, to find out what the Meaning or Usefulness of it is; but in the whole it seems to be a Piece of envious Raillery against the Professors of Physick in general: Only in the Title-Page, where indeed I met with the best piece of Learning and Philosophy throughout the whole Book, viz. PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS; and which I’m informed has had the desired Effect.

IN short, it is stuffed with little else but loud Declamations against the Professors, calling their Judgments and Integrity in Question, exploding all their Methods, and throwing in many more Invectives of the like Nature, and setting up the Author in Opposition to the Practitioners in general, with no other View but to be thought the only Learned and Judicious Curer in Being; And I flatter my self, that such scurrilous Treatment, will be answered more fully by some abler Pen.

THUS have I, I think, gone through what I proposed, and hope, I have made no Objections, but what are fairly demonstrated to every Reasonable and Experienc'd Reader; and shall add no further, than to tell you, that I have avoided to advance any Notions of my own, or from any others, but what you'll find are supported by good Authorities and just Observations: And shall conclude with my sincere and constant Wishes; *That the Medical and the Chirurgical Arts may ever Flourish and be famous, and likewise the skilful Professors thereof.*

POST.



POSTSCRIPT.

INTENDED in my Remarks on the Doctor's Chapter of the *Anasarca*, to have taken some notice of his Remedy there set down for the Cure of that Distemper; but was then prevented, as you will see anon. I will now give you the Doctor's Receipt at length, in his own Words, with his Method of using it.

“ Take Steel prepared with Sulphur and
 “ crude Antimony, each one Ounce; *Diagri-*
 “ *dium* four Ounces: Make a fine Powder of
 “ these: Then add as much of any Syrup as will
 “ make a soft Electuary. Take a large Spoon-
 “ ful at Night going to Bed, and another
 “ in the Morning, stirring it well from the
 “ bottom, increasing, or lessening the Dose, as
 “ you see occasion.”

“ You

“ Y o u must not drink during the Operati-
 “ on of this Physick, as in other Purges ; for if
 “ you pour in too much Liquor, it will destroy
 “ the End of Purging, and you will find your-
 “ self just where you were.

“ Y o u must avoid all Spoon-Meats
 “ Fruits, and Garden-Stuff of what kind so-
 “ ever.

“ A N D be sure not to exceed a pint and
 “ half of Liquor in Twenty Four Hours ; for
 “ if you drink, your Thirst will never a-
 “ bate.”

H E further says, this Disease is much easier
 cured than the two other Species of Dropsy.
 Yet Mr. *Towne*, one of the King's Gardiners
 died of it under Dr. *Radcliff*'s Care.

A G E N T L E M A N, he says, carried him to
 that unfortunate Man ; but Dr. *Radcliff*, was so
 confident of saving him by his wonderful *Pa-*
nacæa-Blisters (as he calls them) that He was
 not list'ned to : But the Blisters, instead of
 proving Remedies, only gave the Patient Pain,
 without affording him any Help, so that in a
 short Time after he died. And likewise adds,
 that

that He has cured Hundreds in his Time with the before-mentioned Remedy.

BUT before I could make proper Animadversions on the Doctor's Conduct in the Cure of this Distemper, and likewise of his most extraordinary Remedy ; these Two very remarkable Cases came to my Hands ; and being suitable to the Occasion, therefore I choose to give them the Reader, in the following Manner, as they came well attested to me.

A GENTLEMAN of Character and Reputation, who enjoy'd a very good Post under his Majesty, being at some times a little Asthmatical, was prevail'd on by a particular Friend to take the *Quicksilver* every Morning, which he did for some small space of time ; but finding no Benefit from it, and hearing who the Physician was that his Friend advised with, thought fit likewise to consult him about his Disorder.

WHEN this Doctor came to his Lodgings, and talking together of his Case, he told him, the *Quicksilver* would be of no Service to him ; that his Distemper was a *Dropfy*, and that he

R

had

had Water in his Breast ; which was the only Cause of his Shortness of Breath, and that he would order some Medicines for him which would certainly cure him: Accordingly he ordered the same Electuary as is above prescribed.

U P O N the Gentleman's taking this Medicine, the Operation prov'd so violent, that it both vomited and purged him to a very great Degree ; but upon repeating the second Dose, the Purging continued more violent, attended with a great Number of Bloody Stools. The Doctor was then sent for to him ; and the Apothecary told him, that he did really think the Gentleman would have died in the Night upon the Close-Stool, with the Superpurgation, if he had not immediately given him some warm, comfortable, and restorative Medicines, and so got him into Bed again for that time.

T H E Doctor then order'd him a warm Stomach-Bitter to take, and a Cordial Medicine for that time ; but upon the second Visit, he requested, his Patient to repeat the first Medicine again that Night, and assur'd him it would certainly do him good: But the Apothecary prevail'd on the Patient to forbear the Use of it the two following Nights: Yet on the third Night

Night, desirous of getting well, he resolved to take it, which he accordingly did ; and upon repeating the third Dose, the Purging continued without any Cessation, attended with Bloody Stools, insomuch that he died on the Eleventh Day, upon the Close-Stool of a downright *Syncope*, occasioned, as was suppos'd, from a too strict Abstinence from proper Nourishment, (who had always lived freely) and the violent Purging.

THUS died this unfortunate Gentleman, aged Sixty Three, who was an hearty honest Friend, and regretted by all who had the Honour of his Acquaintance. His Body, by the desire of some Friends was opened ; but no Water found in his Breast nor elsewhere : For all the Fluids in the whole Body were drain'd off, as was suppos'd by the *Hypercatharsis*.

AND here I must beg leave to mention one thing more ; He asked this Doctor what he should get to quench his Thirst, for he had a Violent Fever ; insomuch (as the Expression was deliver'd to me) his Skin was like scorch'd Parchment, and his Tongue directly black and hard. He bid him eat Anchovies with Bread and Butter : For, says this Famous Doctor, however particular you may think me to be in

this Matter ; it is your Sweet Things that make People Thirsty, and not Salt.

T H I S Fact, as well as the Former, (were there Occasion) will be attested on the Oaths of several Persons of undoubted Credit.

T H E Other Case is of Mr *Anthony Blay*, Uncle to Mr. *Elege*, at the Blue Posts in *Russel-Street*, *Covent-Garden*, from whom I had this Account, with Authority to Use their Names.

MR. *BLAY*, aged about Fifty Six, and somewhat Asthmatical, hearing of a Doctor famous in that way, he waited on him and upon Examination of his Case, the Doctor told him he was not Asthmatick ; but that it was a *Dropſy*, and that he had Water in his Breast, which was the Occasion of his Shortness of Breath ; and accordingly prescrib'd for him a *Black Linctuary*, which he recommended to be made up at an Apothecary's in the *Sirand*, as the Nephew informed me. He gave his Uncle the Medicine that Night himself, and in less than eight Minutes after it was in his Stomach, it began to work him upwards and downwards, in a most violent manner ; in-
much

much that he thought his Uncle would have died on the Close-Stool that Night ; and continued Purging and Vomiting all the next Day and the next Night.

T H E N this Doctor was sent for, and upon visiting the Patient, and hearing their Complaints, notwithstanding which, he order'd him to repeat it that Night, assuring him it would be of great use to him, and carry off the Distemper : But his Nephew told me, he would not let him take it then.

B U T the poor Man being desirous of getting well, and having a good Opinion of the Medicine, he took the second Dose the Night following ; but before it had been down six minutes, it began to work upwards and downwards in a most violent manner, his Stools were attended with Blood, and so continued : Dr. Cartledge was sent for to him (who had formerly been his Physician) but all availed nothing.

T H I S Purging continued in this violent manner, 'till the eighth Day, and he had died on the Close-Stool then of a downright *Syncope*, if his Nephew had not catch't him in his Arms, and laid him on the Bed, were he expir'd in a few Minutes after ; with only two Doses of this

damn'd
Purgative

damn'd Black Electuary, as his Nephew calls it.



*An Account of the surprising Effect of
the B A R K, in putting an entire
Stop to a Mortification in a Patient's
L E G, of the Author's,*

ON *Saturday*, the 3^d of this instant *February*.
I was sent for to a Gentleman's House
in *Newgate-street*, about Seven a-clock in the
Evening; their Nurse, one *Susanna Tyrrell*,
a very gross Body, and of a cold phlegma-
tick Constitution, inclining to a Dropsy, her
Legs frequently swelling very much, and giv-
ing her great Uneasiness at some times, occa-
sion'd by her frequent sitting up at Nights in
her Business, as I presume: Upon her falling
down some few Stairs, she receiv'd a large
Transverse Wound just below the Knee; inso-
much, that at first sight, one would have thought
it had been made with a dismembring Knife, for
it was alm^ost round the whole Leg. Such a
Wound I never saw before from so flight a
Fall:

Fall : But upon viewing it, I found the *Membrana Adiposa* vastly thick ; I'm sure, above one Inch and half deep, and but very little Blood discharg'd.

I C O N S I D E R'D the Solution of Continuity was very great, and the Communication of the Blood in some degree obstructed. I dress'd the Wound with a very warm Digestive, bathed her Leg with camphorated Spirit of Wine, and cover'd the whole Member with a warm Plaister, and roll'd it gently up for that time, and likewise order'd her a little Paregorick Draught to take that Night.

I T O L D the Family, I apprehended a good deal of Danger, not so much from the Wound it self, as from her ill Habit of Body, which indicated to me a Danger of Mortification ; but I hoped for the best, and promis'd my utmost Endeavours.

T H E next day, which was *Sunday*, when I visited her, I found her a little restless, and somewhat Feverish, but her Leg pretty easy, as she said. I chose not to open it then, but let the Dressing lie on till *Monday*-Morning, and order'd her a warm Alexipharmick Bolus and Draught to take that Night. I visited her
on

on *Monday-Morning*, and found her in a violent Fever; her Pulse very quick and intermitting, her Tongue very black and hard; her Countenance somewhat wild, and her Head rambling. Upon opening the Wound, I found it mortify'd all over, almost down to the Ankle. Immediately I made large Incisions through all, quite down the Leg; but very little Blood came. I likewise fomented with hot camphorated Spirit of Wine, and dress'd the Wounds with hot *Ol. Terebinth.* and apply'd a warm Cataplasme *ex Cerevisia fort. Farin. Avenar. & Ther. Lond.* over all.

AND having read a little Book, lately publish'd, by Mr. *Rushworth*, a Surgeon of *Northampton*, of the great Use of the *BARK* in Mortifications, tho' he had not taken notice of any time to be observ'd in the giving of it; and finding my Patient in a great deal of danger, I adventur'd to give it her in the following manner, notwithstanding the Violence of her Fever: Which Defect, I find, is since supply'd by Mr. *Douglafs*.

Rx. Cort. Peruv. opt. subt. pulv. ʒj. Syr. Caryoph. q. s. f. Elect. de quo sumat quantitatem N. M. 4ta quaque hora, superbibend. Cochl. quatuor. Pulap. sequentis:

Rx.

Rx. *Aq. Ceras. nigr. Laet. Alex. aa. ʒiij. Theriac. ʒiij. Syr. Croci ʒvj. Sp. C. C. per se gutt. xl. M. f. Julap.*

THIS she took immediately, and it was repeated every four Hours constantly all that Day and Night: The next Morning, being *Tuesday*, when I came to visit her, I found her Fever entirely off, her Pulse calm, her Tongue moist, and in good condition. Upon opening the Wound, I found the Mortification had made no further Progress. I cut out some of the mortified Edges and Lips of the Wound, and dressed it up hot, as before, recommending them to persist in the Use of the Bark every four Hours.

ON *Wednesday*, upon opening the Wound, I found, the Mortification was entirely stopped, the Lips of the Wound began to be moist, and the Sloughs to loosen: Upon which I told them; we had some hopes of her, and desired she might stick close to her *Bark*: But on finding her self somewhat better, and afraid (as I presume) of the Expence of the Medicines, she omitted taking it all that Afternoon, and took it only once in the Night.

ON *Thursday*, upon visiting her, I found she had a bad Night, and somewhat light-headed ; her Fever was return'd upon her, and her Tongue dry and hard : The Sores, upon opening, were perfectly dry and black, and the Mortification seem'd to threaten us more than before.

I THEN enquir'd, whether she had taken her BARK ? They hesitated a little ; but upon looking into the Gally-pot, I found but One Dose taken out, and remember'd, they had a fresh Ounce made up the Day before.

UPON which, I storm'd a little, and entreated the Servants about her, to be so good as to give her the Medicine every Four Hours, for that she was in a great deal of danger ; which they accordingly did.

UPON visiting her on *Friday*, her Fever was abated, her Tongue moister, and she complain'd of a burning Heat in her Leg : Upon opening which, I found the Mortification had made no further Progress, and that the Sores began to look moist again.

I THEN strew'd on a large Quantity of *Merc. præcipitat. rub.* and dress'd them up again, as before, and begg'd her to keep close to her BARK. From that time the Sores began to digest ; the Sloughs were cut out as they loos'n'd, which were in great quantities discharg'd. A large Abscess form'd it self on the Fore-part of the *Tibia*, near the Ankle, which was open'd ; the ragged Lips and Sloughs are all entirely off ; her Fever is likewise vanish'd, and she is now in a very fair way of doing well in a short time.

THE great Discharge from so large a Sore, and a Woman in Years, was the next Difficulty to be encounter'd with : But by taking proper Nourishment, and good comfortable Things, all the Danger is entirely over.

THO' this was not a Mortification so immediately from an internal Cause ; yet I apprehend, it was chiefly owing to bad Blood, and Juices, and a cold, Hydropical, ill Habit of Body.

I HAVE taken this Opportunity, whilst these Sheets were printing, to communicate this Case of the new found-out Use of the BARK in curing *Mortifications*, as being a Matter of too much consequence to be omitted, for the Good of Mankind in general: And I must acknowledge my self indebted to Mr *Rushworth*, for this great and wonderful Discovery: Otherwise my Patient must have submitted to the too common Fate.



F I N I S.

THE



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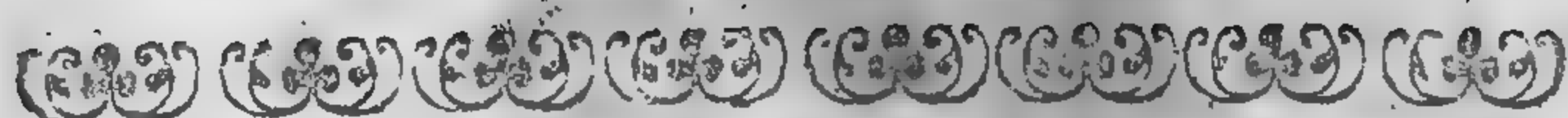
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